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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Japan's Trade Gain Is Bared

Farley Predicts No Inflation

U. S. Women Honor Mrs. Catt

Filipino Independence Wanes

Manchoukuo Adopts Orchids

Miami Gives New Air Thrills

THE International Labor Office at Geneva investigates the tremendous gain made in world markets by Japan during the depression by underselling. Japanese exports to South America are found to have jumped 220 per cent over 1931 during the first half of 1933. In the same period its exports to the United States and Europe increased 30 per cent and to Asia 60 per cent. An enormous textile business has been built up in India at the expense of Great Britain. American plants operate on short hours and high wage scales, while a Japanese weaver gets 14½ cents for a 10-hour day. Textile production cost in Japan is one-ninth the cost in England. Immediately threatened is the Western worker's standard of living. Some basis of adjustment must be found—American and British workers cannot live on rice and tea.

¶ President Roosevelt "will not spread his sails before the inflation gale, with all the perils that beset such a course." This statement, made at a Cleveland luncheon by Postmaster-General James A. Farley, is carried over the nation by radio. Neither will the President, he continues, "sacrifice the advances which have occurred in commodity prices by taking the view of the international bankers." Mr. Farley gives his reason for believing his chief will make no serious mistake—He plumbs the depths of all the arguments and shapes his course from a ripened judgment.

¶ France sees the Cabinet survive as the storm over the Stavisky bond swindle subsides. No longer fearing attack from angry citizens, the Chamber of Deputies saves the Government by voting confidence 376 to 205 in its ability to "assure redressment of public morality." Public officials suspected of connection with the swindles are to be investigated, small investors are to be protected, the police reorganized. Newspapers are alarmed over proposed legislation—New laws would put the burden of proof not upon the person attacked, but upon the newspaper attacking.

¶ Washington honors Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as "Dean of American Womanhood." Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the heads of many powerful women's organizations sit at a banquet at which the seasoned leader reviews her great career. "I don't believe women in this country have realized the part they should play in civilization." Then she flings a challenge that will not be forgotten—"Women as a whole have never yet come up to my vision and hope for them."

¶ Philippine independence at this time appears a dimming prospect. The Filipino Legislature probably will not vote to accept the terms of the Hawes-Cutting Act by Jan. 17, last day of grace under its one-year provision. Manuel Quezon, pleader for revised terms, has visited President Roosevelt, but has not submitted the amendments his faction desires. In Manila Senator Sergio Osmena urges all parties to call on Congress for further consideration. But Senator Cutting abandons present hope—He believes the current session will let the Filipino rest.

¶ Henry Pu Yi, soon to be crowned Emperor of Manchoukuo, adopts the orchid as imperial symbol of his monarchy. Scorning a duplication of the old dragon throne on which he sat as "Boy Emperor" of China, he orders an elaborate throne of red lacquered sandalwood, embellished with gold and jewels. The orchid will fairly blaze out of the new throne—And is certain to prove that a Japanese chrysanthemum under another name will smell as sweet.

¶ London hears of the progress being made to set up a unity of small nations on the Balkan peninsula. Foreign Minister Maximos of Greece explains to the British Government that negotiations are now on to settle outstanding differences between his country and Bulgaria. Then, if Yugoslavia and Bulgaria can work out an agreement covering Macedonia, there looms the pact which will tie the Little Entente to its neighbors. These nations will do far more than aid themselves if they can get together—They will remove a long-time threat to world peace.

¶ Miami, Florida, puts on its usual thrilling show at the annual All-American air races. James R. Wedell drives his Wedell-Williams 44 around the five-mile triangular course at a top speed of 234 miles an hour. Clem Davis bails out of a plane 10,000 feet up and does not pull his rip-cord until within 1500 feet of the ground. He breaks open a bag of flour as he starts his stunt and the pictures wrought against a marvelous blue sky by falling man and flour clouds are unforgettable—When it comes to air shows, Miami unmistakably supplies the favorite national air.

Flooding of Western Markets By Cheap Goods From Japan Starts New Inquiry at Geneva

Facts of Situation That Threatens Standards of Living in Leading Industrial Nations of West to Be Investigated by World Labor Office

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA — Japanese competition in world markets continues to test the ingenuity of even the oldest industrial countries. So great has been the effect of cheap labor from the Orient on some of the leading western industries that the League of Nations has decided to take action. The International Labor Office is setting out on an investigation of the whole situation—not necessarily to formulate a plan of campaign, but at least to get at the facts of the situation, so that the various nations may know how they stand.

Even Czechoslovakia, a small nation, but one of the most enterprising of exporters, whose shoes have given American manufacturers many an anxious time, has learned how the Orient may invade its preserves, for when the "Sokols"—the great national association—were holding their recent festival, the statuettes sold for the occasion were discovered to be of Japanese origin.

Pushing through increasingly high and thick tariff walls, a wide variety of goods from Osaka swelled Nippon's exports by huge percentages during the first half of last year, compared with the same period of 1932. A leveling off and slight reduction manifested themselves in later months of 1933.

Central America took 241 per cent more Japanese goods in the first six months of 1933 than in 1932; South America, 221 per cent; Asia, 59 per cent; Africa, 90 per cent; Oceania, 77 per cent; Europe, 29, and North America, 28.5. These proportions are given by the Oriental Economist in terms of Japanese yen valuations. Since the yen held fairly stable during the period, volume of exports rose sharply.

European industrialists from Brussels to the Balkans face situations similar to that of British textiles in India. Japanese textiles come to Antwerp or Hamburg at prices less than the cost of thread in Europe.

Rubber boots, tinned fish, electric lamps—so the list goes, at prices from 30 to 50 per cent below Occidental costs of production. Since 1930 the Austrian incandescent lamp industry has been reduced almost to

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

World Expects Gold Capture By Roosevelt

Attorney-General Assures Him His Powers Are Adequate

Is 'Expansion' Near?

Senator Thomas, Inflationist, Believes Nation Is Heading for Unprecedented Boom

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Observers here are almost unanimously convinced that President Roosevelt is preparing to order into the Treasury the $3,600,000,000 of monetary gold held by the Federal Reserve System, and proceed therefrom to a new stage of devaluation and currency expansion.

Direct evidence is limited to two facts:

Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, has submitted a ruling or opinion to the President apparently indicating that it is within his authority under the Emergency Banking Act to take over the gold.

President Roosevelt himself stated at his press conference last night that he has authority under existing law to withdraw this gold.

Indirect evidence is more plentiful:

(1) With a borrowing program of up to $10,000,000,000 approaching, need for positive steps clarifying the currency position is pressing.

(2) Near-by governors of the federal reserve banks recently met all day here, and it was generally assumed that they were considering the gold recapture question. Subsequently, it was understood that the Federal Reserve System would raise no objections.

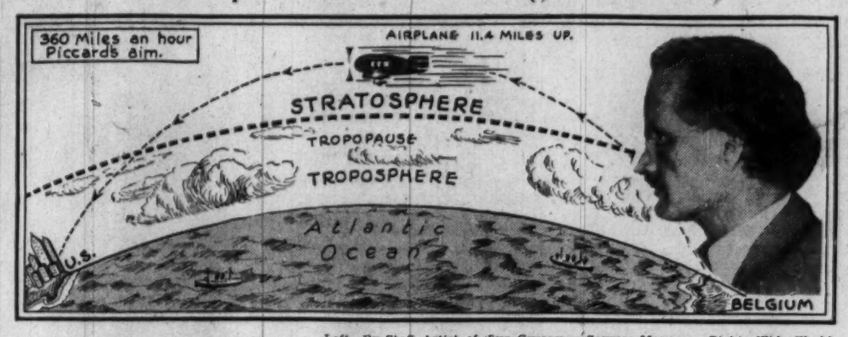
(3) Conferences between the President, his chief legal and financial advisers, have been multiplying in such proximity that financial-legal moves seemed a palpable consequence.

(4) Monetary experts whose views have hitherto guided the President have all strongly urged the step.

(5) The Warren gold-price boosting plan has been at a standstill since Dec. 18 and before that since Dec. 1, while the Federal Reserve

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Europe to America in Eight Hours?



Left—By Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Right—Wide World

Across Atlantic by "Stratoplane"

Drawing Shows Proposed New Plane, As the Artist Sees It, Flashing Through the Unclouded Stratosphere on Its Way From Europe to America. Below the Curved Dotted Line, Which Is Between Six and Seven Miles From the Earth, Is the Cloudy Troposphere, or Lower Atmosphere, With the Little Known Region Called the Tropopause Separating It From the Stratosphere. In the Stratosphere, With Its Temperature Gradient Running Parallel to the Earth's Surface, Instead of Vertically, Resistance Is So Much Reduced That Extraordinary Speed is Believed to Be Possible.

Labor Demands State Fund For Employers Act

Workers Declared Mulcted of Millions by Private Company Plan

Watt Taking the Lead

Exorbitant Salaries and Fees Charged in Grievances Legislature Will Hear

Massachusetts Labor is preparing for a last-ditch contest to wrest from private insurance companies the underwriting of employers' liability under the workmen's compensation act.

Imbued with the conviction that private management of this insurance has mulcted the employees of fair compensation for industriay disabilities and the employers of millions of dollars for unnecessary premium payments, Massachusetts Labor has again entered a bill for a state-run compensation fund.

Proposal for this fund is made this year with rare confidence. The consensus of Labor is that a year of President Roosevelt's policies has liberalized legislatures throughout the nation and given to the masses a new concept of social justice.

Watt Taking Lead

So militant Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, armed with statistics, will enter the arena of the public hearings on this proposed fund, prepared to reiterate his bill of grievances, with which he has buffeted the Legislature year after year in this cause.

He will allege that 40 cents of every premium dollar goes for overhead to maintain exorbitant salaries, as high as $250,000 in some instances, and to pay fancy doctor and lawyer fees.

He will recapitulate the statistical history of the insurance companies from 1916 to 1931 as it relates to the management of this compensation, and he will allege that in that time employers have paid in $207,195,306, of which $131,013,093 has been paid out in compensation and inflated overhead.

He will dwell over the profits of $88,182,213 represented by these figures, profits which, according to him, reveal the expense to the worker and employer alike of continuing the present system. He will furthermore cite labor bureau statistics showing that private insurance company rates are 30 per cent higher than the rates in states with state-administered funds. The bureau statistics will be called on again to prove that American industry could save $30,000,000 annually if it would subscribe to state-run funds.

Taunton Case Cited

Exhibit A, in Mr. Watt's bill of grievances is bound to be the case of the 42 Taunton foundry workers, who were allegedly forced out of work because an insurance company refused to continue the employer's policy unless he discharged the men, who had become bad risks. Mr. Watt will again tell the Legislature that the only crime that these men committed was to have grown old in the service of their employer, to have succumbed to the physical hazards of the occupation and to have arrived at the point where they needed compensation, not a discharge.

He will remind the Legislature that this far from laudable incident focused the eyes of federal officials on the management of the compensation law in Massachusetts and that the inferences drawn were hardly flattering to the Commonwealth.

The new compensation bill will call for a state fund, administered by the State Department of Industrial Accidents. Employers instead of paying premiums to private insurance companies would subscribe to the state fund and the amount of their subscription would be apportioned to the size of the pay roll.

Under the proposed law the subscription rate would vary upward for those employers whose record of industrial accidents is poor and downward for those whose record shows efficiency in averting accidents.

Two-Thirds of Wage

The amount of the compensation for total disability would be two-thirds of the average weekly wage of the injured employee and an equal sum for workers partially disabled so long as the disability lasted.

Equally liberal compensation would be provided for dependents of workers losing their lives in industrial accidents. The State Treasurer would be the custodian of the fund.

The essence of the fund would be the absence of the profit motive. The assumption would prevail that protection of the workers against loss from accidents is a social function, and hence better administered by the State.

Under the State fund all costs would be reduced to a minimum and all surpluses above those needed to cover all reasonable risks would be turned back to the subscribers.

Marine Bomber Makes Direct Hit On Miami Target

Record Crowds at Air Meet Get Added Thrill in Unexpected Event

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 13 (AP)—Roaring over a 100-kilometer (62.137 miles) closed course, Jack Wright of Utica, N. Y., today established a world's speed record for light cabin airplanes at 167.482 miles an hour.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 13—A 30-mile race for the Col. E. H. R. Green trophy, carrying a first-place award of $300, was the high spot on today's program at the All-American Air Meet here, following the carrying off of top money honors yesterday by Alton B. Sherman of Hyannis, Mass.

Exhibitions of speed and daring thrilled the largest crowd ever gathered at the meet on the second day of the event. So great was the demand for seats on Thursday, the opening day, that more bleachers were built to accommodate the throngs.

Sherman won the featured Glenn H. Curtiss trophy race over a 15-mile course with an average speed of 149.75 miles an hour, yesterday, and also came in third in a race for planes under 450 cubic inches.

Arthur Davis, of Lansing, Mich., was second high money winner, while Douglas Davis, of Hapeville, Ga., was third. Sherman was enriched by $200 through his victory. The Green trophy race today was open to all civilian pilots with planes having a piston displacement of 500 cubic inches or less.

Col. Sandy Sanderson's marines again did startling stunt and formation flying. Lieut. A. W. Kreiser in the Sanderson company got a big hand when he dropped a bomb directly on a target representing a machine gun placement yesterday, and set it on fire. The direct hit while flying at more than 200 miles per hour was the first of the air races and was so unexpected that the marines had no more targets.

Roger Don Rae showed the crowd its first real speed when he zipped his cutaway silver monoplane around the course averaging between 215 and 220 miles an hour. Jimmie Wedell's exhibition of speed was postponed as military planes took the air for more exhibitions of stunt formation flying. Jimmie Mattern, who was lost in Siberia on a world flight last year, was introduced to the crowd.

Douglas Davis flashed his racer around the seven-mile course at an average speed of 160 miles an hour to win the free-for-all race, a full mile ahead of his nearest competitor, Art Davis. Sherman pushed for second place in this race but came in third.

Arthur Davis ran away with the 450-cubic-inch race, leading his field by more than two miles as he zoomed up after completing a 15-mile course at an average speed of 133.47 miles an hour. Dwight S. Cross, Huntersville, N. C., came in second and Karl Voelter of Miami, third. Art Davis also won first prize early in the day for tossing his sack 12 feet from the mark in a bomb dropping contest. Thomas Chalk of Miami took second place in this event and Tex Lagrone of Kansas City, third.

Russia and Manchoukuo Reopen Railway Talks

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Early resumption of negotiations at Tokyo between Soviet and Manchoukuoan officials for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway, stalemated for the last four months, and consequent improvement of Russo-Japanese relations, was foreshadowed today in dispatches from Harbin.

The advices said judicial officials in Manchoukuo had decided to free six Soviet officials of the railway who have been held in custody at Harbin since Sept. 25 while charges of a breach of trust were being investigated.

Legislators Plan 'Tug-of-War' Over Shifting 'Gas' Fund

Objection Voiced to Taking $10,000,000 From Roads for General Use

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A canvass of a cross section of Massachusetts legislators today presages a tug-of-war over the proposed transfer of $10,000,000 from the state highway fund into the general fund to balance the 1934 state budget.

Tremendous opposition developed last year to the similar transfer of $8,000,000 and it is expected to be repeated by those opponents who still believe that the money raised from the gasoline tax should fulfill its intended purpose of highway development.

But there is, perhaps, a larger group who feel that Governor Ely's alternative of a $19,500,000 state tax leaves them no choice but to accept the transfer. The "either-or" issue appears to be clean cut—on one hand the Legislature may accept the transfer of $10,000,000 and a state tax of $9,500,000 or a solid state tax of $19,500,000.

In the meantime the legislators will study the budget over the weekend, preparatory to the tustle.

And what do they see?

The figure in the immediate spotlight is $57,251,895, the estimated total budget.

Next in line are the ingredients or appropriation items, first among which call for $42,698,187 for general running expenses of the State. Next are those for highways, etc., and finally there is an appropriation of $63,427 to cover the cost of a special legislative session.

Under another equally strong spotlight is the other side of the budget, the revenue or income side.

There is first of all the $23,253,985 estimated from the current revenues—real estate taxes, etc. There is next the $24,490,231 estimated as highway revenue and a state tax of $9,500,000.

These figures then balance in this fashion, allowing for some so-far untraced discrepancy:

Estimated Appropriations

Highways and related matters	$14,490,281
General state expenses	42,698,187
Special legislative session	63,427
Total estimated budget	$57,251,895

Estimated Revenue

General taxes	$23,253,985
Highway fund	24,490,281
State tax	9,500,000
Estimated Revenue	$57,244,266

Thus it is seen that upon the basis of these figures there is a happy balance and every one should be happy But wait.

On the appropriation side it will be observed that only $14,490,281 are being spent for highways and related matter, while the whole $24,490,281 obtained from highway revenue is placed on the revenue side According to original designs what was left over from highway receipts would be held for future road use and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Auto Show Makes New York Record

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—On the closing day of the thirty-fourth National Automobile Show in Grand Central Palace, the big display was called today "one of the most successful, if not the most successful automobile show of all time."

Pending the finale of the event at 11 o'clock tonight, authoritative figures on attendance or sales were not available, but members of the committee in charge said that even before today's influx of visitors the attendance had already broken last year's mark by "an enormous margin."

On every hand sales were reported to be proceeding briskly. Salesmen said many more people than last year came to buy rather than just to look.

League Asks Brazil To Permit Landing Of 10,000 Assyrians

RIO DE JANFIRO, Jan. 13 (By U. P.)—Negotiations are still in progress with the League of Nations seeking to place approximately 10,000 Assyrian immigrants in Brazil, although under the present law here only about 100 families can gain entry.

The Ministry of Labor, according to Dr. Daiphe Pinheiro Machado, head of the Brazilian Department of Immigration, has already authorized the debarkation of a maximum of 400 or 500 persons.

League officials, it was reliably reported, are still attempting to persuade the Brazilian Government to allow the landing of hundreds of Assyrian families.

Most of the immigrants, victims of political upheavals in Central Europe, are to settle in the state of Parana, according to present plans.

Indications are that the Federal Government is well aware of the need Brazil has for immigration. Many persons here hold that the more quickly Brazil can assimilate a sufficient immigration, the more quickly will the natural wealth of the country be discovered and developed.

It is held that although immigration can now prove the country's greatest boon, unless it is carried out in an orderly manner it might prove to be the country's greatest menace.

St. Lawrence Canal Opponents Accused of Selfish Reasons

Senator Pittman Opening Debate Urges Americans to 'Think Nationally'—Sounds Keynote of What Is Likely to Follow

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Urging Americans to "think nationally" in terms of the proposed St. Lawrence waterway, Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, opened the debate on the controversial issue yesterday with an attack on railroads and "selfish ports" for opposing the project.

Mr. Pittman set the keynote for the advocates of the treaty with Canada in the debate that is expected to continue intermittently for weeks in the present session. He charged that the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard bloc that is fighting the canal, is doing so for selfish reasons, and pointed out that every President from Wilson down to Roosevelt, inclusive, has advocated the pact.

The Nevadan was constantly heckled throughout his speech by opponents of the treaty, and there was no evidence either on the Senate floor or in conversation in the corridors that he had won over the two-thirds vote necessary for ratification.

Another major speaker on the affirmative side was Senator John E. Erickson (D.) of Montana, who declared the treaty offered the landlocked states of the Northwest an opportunity to escape their disadvantage of being long distances from markets and industrial centers.

Senator Pittman said the opposition of New York City and other Atlantic ports was understandable, because "they will lose some freight." But, he added, "they will lose freight because it can be transported cheaper through the St. Lawrence River than by rail to these ports, or they would not lose it."

"The whole issue," he said, "comes down to whether we are going to benefit these ports by paying a higher price to ship the freight to the seaboard, or whether we are going to benefit the shipper by paying a lower cost through the canal."

Attacking the railroads, Mr. Pittman said: "The railroads of this country do not realize that they cannot have traffic unless people can buy. They do not realize that they cannot have traffic if the cost of transportation, plus the cost of production, eats up all the profit."

He branded the policy of the railroads as "antiquated," adding "their very selfishness has almost destroyed them." He maintained that the railroads must realize that "the period of meeting mismanagement and bankruptcy through raising of freight rates has ended, and they will have to meet the problem just as every other industry has had to meet it, by efficiency of operation and management and by meeting conditions as they are today and not as they were 50 years ago."

St. Lawrence Waterway Supported in Chicago Despite State Reports

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 13—The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway has stanch supporters in Chicago in spite of political opposition of ratification of the treaty now emanating from this State.

As discussion on the question of treaty ratification begins in Congress, Illinois is being represented as against the treaty, and much of the other anti-seaway propaganda is the result of Chicago influence, it was declared yesterday by Col. William Nelson Pelouze, prominent waterway supporter here, who views the entire opposition as merely a "smoke screen," to protect power development plans along the Illinois and Desplaines Rivers.

Colonel Pelouze, a manufacturer who has worked for the waterway

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Chautemps Wins Vote of Confidence On Reform Plans

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 13—Emerging safely from the storm that threatened at times to sink the ship of state, the French Government today is free to turn its attention once again to international affairs and particularly to the German reply on the armament problem which is expected soon.

Judicial and administrative investigations of the Stavisky bond scandal continued in Bayonne and Paris, but public indignation is no longer at the white heat which made it necessary to protect the Chamber of Deputies from angry citizenry by a police cordon reinforced with soldiers. The double vote of confidence by a vote of 376 to 205 in the Chautemps Government's ability "to assure redressment of public morality" removes the scandal from the political scene and lessen agitation aimed at overthrowing the Ministry.

Efforts to uncover official ramifications of the fraudulent affair were pursued, notably by raising the parliamentary immunity of M. Bonnaure, the deputy whose election expenses are alleged to have been paid by Stavisky. Meanwhile immediate steps are being taken to inaugurate measures of reform.

A project designed to prevent defamatory press campaigns of the kind which have been prominent during the Stavisky affair is to be submitted to Parliament soon. It tends to place the burden of proof on the paper making the statement instead of the defendant.

Other reforms envisaged include reorganization of the police so as to centralize authority, measures to protect small investors and to strengthen control over funds of insurance companies, and legislation making it a crime to seek a favor or material advantage of any kind from public officials.

Boston Snapshots

"Marine Æsthetics" — When we attended the first meeting this season of the Dog Watch at the Boston Yacht Club last Monday, we learned that this club is the oldest in New England. Inquiring about its history we were promised written details of it. These just arrived.

It was in 1866 that the first meeting was held, in "Parker's" on School Street. In the opening entry on the records of the club this interesting statement of its object, as conceived by the first members, appears: "Their first intention was to form a small club, comprising only themselves and a few of their yachting friends, but further consideration induced a larger purpose. They deemed it discreditible that Boston, the commercial metropolis of New England, should have no organization devoted to marine æsthetics."

Raised Radishes and Light Bill—Every horticulturist knows that young flowers and vegetables, like those who raise them, are most comfortable if their feet are kept warm. One gentleman of our acquaintance decided to replace his old hot bed system by one of the new electric coils, which are buried below the surface of the ground to radiate the needed heat.

He planted radish seed in company with one of these not too inexpensive devices, switched on the current and waited for results. They came. Up sprang radishes of the most flourishing kind—good, swelling, succulent radishes. But after devouring a number of these most delectable examples of the Raphanus Sativus, the electric bill arrived. Its reception was something of a shock. Calculation showed that the radishes hitherto consumed had cost very nearly a dollar apiece. The coil was exhumed in short order, and now rests quietly in a safe place.

Serious Business—Once upon a time the mention of "Ping-Pong" brought rather contemptuous smiles to the lips of athletically-minded individuals, but today the case is very different. In company with Mr. Burroughs we ascended the stairs to the top floor of the Newsboys' Foundation, on Friday night. With every step a sound resembling a celluloid hail storm on the roof, grew louder. Ernest sportsmen sped upward—passing us with eager purpose in their eyes.

Finally, beneath the vaulted ceiling of the large hall, we found 16 contestants in the Ping-Pong tournament springing nimbly about at the ends of eight tables—while a large number of spectators watched in hushed excitement. In a low tone

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Day Round Trip Across Atlantic In Piccard Plane?

Belgian Reported at Work on Super-Rapid Trans-Atlantic Machine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—A "stratoplane" designed to flash through the rarefied atmosphere about 60,000 feet up at 360 miles an hour is being built in secret near here, under the direction of Prof. Auguste Piccard, Belgium's famous stratosphere expert.

There is talk in Brussels of Belgium springing a surprise on the world as early as summer, 1934, by being the first to demonstrate the practical use of the stratosphere for transport purposes.

The National Fund for Scientific Research is helping to finance the venture in the hope that the first plane will be conceived by Belgian natural scientists and technicians.

While refusing to give any exact details of the stratoplane, Professor Piccard recently pointed out that there was only one major mechanical problem to solve—that of enabling the engines to revolve at great speed which must be achieved by proving extra air in the rarefied atmosphere.

It is believed that engineers of Brussels University have solved the problem of air compressors. They are also having to evolve absolutely air-tight control tubes. The design is understood to provide for a multi-motored engine and an all-metal body. Plant to provide oxygen for engines and passengers is said to be included in the specification.

New England to Get Streamline Train

New England's first streamline train, similar to those already ordered by the Union Pacific and Burlington roads in the Middle West, is to be purchased by the New Haven railroad, Mr. John J. Pelley, its president, announced today. The new train is to be tested first on suburban runs between Boston and Providence.

Rehabilitation of rolling stock involving repairs to all of its own 1200 cars including air-conditioning of 142 cars used on through trains, and purchase of 50 new cars of a different design are other features in the New Haven's scheme to modernize its rolling stock. Loans of $3,500,000 will cover the cost of repairs to cars and $2,000,000 recently borrowed from the PWAA will be used to pay for the new rolling stock including the streamline train.

Increase of 28 per cent in its through traffic during the recent holidays encouraged the New Haven to take this step, Mr. Pelley said. Complaints of service and comfort caused by borrowed equipment from other roads Mr. Pelley gave as reason for the New Haven wishing to handle all of its own traffic with its own rolling stock when possible.

Homeguard Leader Resigns in Austria

VIENNA, Jan. 13 (AP)—A new crisis in the Austrian Government's struggles with National Socialist terrorism was marked yesterday when Fascist Heimwehr headquarters officially announced that Homeguard Leader, Count Johann Alberti had been caught negotiating with a Hitlerite chieftain.

Count Alberti, chief of the Lower Austria Heimwehr, immediately submitted his resignation, a communiqué said, when it was learned he had had dealings with Mr. Alfred E. Frauenfeld, a prominent National Socialist of Vienna.

Members of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss's Cabinet hurriedly met in a session last evening, with the Ministers unable to conceal their agitation.

A roundup of Hitlerite supporters among Heimwehr leaders was not confined to Vienna.

A half dozen others were arrested before nightfall, mostly in Lower Austria.

French Cotton Wages Cut

LILLE, France, Jan. 13 (AP)—Cotton mills here, hard hit by British competition, began today to cut wages. Leading manufacturers posted reductions of 6 per cent for men employees and 8 per cent for women, effective Feb. 1.

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Things Present

America and the rest of the world is asking: "Has NRA failed?" Read the first editorial.

Students of the Bible are always interested in intimate little glimpses into the Holy Land. "A House in Damascus" on the Home Forum page is one of these.

"Our Living Language" series, approaching its close, brings us today to a study of voice inflection. Public speakers should not miss it. Progress in Education page

The editor of our Interior Decoration and Antiques page continues his "Touring for the Arts' Sake" today, taking us on a pleasant arm-chair journey to the seat of Europe's longest-lived monarchy.

The weekly World News Map appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Canada Plans Trade Treaty

OTTAWA, Jan. 13 (AP)—A motion for a reciprocal trade agreement between Canada and the United States will be introduced after Parliament opens Jan. 25, it was learned Jan. 11 from the Clerk of the House with whom a number of resolutions are now being filed. The motion is sponsored by Mr. William Duff, Liberal member of the House of Commons for Nova Scotia.

Legislators Plan 'Tug-of-War' Over Shifting 'Gas' Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

not used to defray the general expenses. And this is the point at which the rub comes. Governor Ely has transferred the "leftover" part of the highway fund to the general fund, and this is the so-called $10,000,000 transfer from the revenue of the gasoline tax.

If the Legislature refuses to permit this transfer, the only alternative would seem to be the adding of this amount to the state tax, raising it from $9,500,000 to $19,500,000.

This tax, which is levied on the municipalities, would fall with tremendous new weight on the cities and towns just as they are recuperating from severe financial stress.

The continued transfer of gasoline revenue into the general fund appears to obtain its justification from the steadily shrinking yields from ordinary revenue, which have diminished in this wise:

1930	$36,033,909
1931	33,094,755
1932	28,462,955
1933	24,015,340
1934	23,253,985

The final state budget, like any other governmental budget, is arrived at in stages. First of all, departmental heads and highway administrators submit requests for what they think they will need. In this stage there is apt to be the excellent bargaining technique displayed of asking for more money than is expected. Thus departmental heads asked for $46,920,180 and highway officials petitioned for $19,266,014. The budget commissioner, who adjudicates these requests, pruned the departmental requests to $42,761,614 and the highway solicitations to $14,490,281. So the budget commissioner's final recommendations, upon which the Governor has proposed his budget, reduced the requests from $66,186,194 to $57,251,896.

The difference between the 1933 and 1934 budgets is a matter of a few thousand dollars.

The CWA and the PWA have made it possible for the State to eliminate from its budget all expenditures for public improvements and construction apart from an item of about $100,000.

The recommendations have been forehanded by reserving $500,000 to cover further increases in commodity prices, as a result of the President's program.

Itemized the appropriations as recommended appear:

General Fund Appropriations

Current administration and maintenance	$31,894,527
Payments to municipalities for aid reimbursements	7,942,236
Serial bonds and interest requirements	1,942,236
Construction	110,000
Reserves	
Increase in commodity prices	500,000
Deficiencies	60,000
Supplementary budget	198,827
Total	$42,698,187

Estimated Highway Appropriations
(Budgeted Separately)

Administration	$2,041,410
Debt and interest (regular)	463,463
Payment, authorized loan	2,125,000
Road construction and maintenance	9,162,775
Reserve supplementary budget	697,632
Transfer to General Fund	10,000,000
Total	$24,490,280

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CANNES — LA CROISETTE

New Zealand Plans Treaty House Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, N. Z.

THE work of restoring Waitangi Treaty House, in the Bay of Islands, where the historic Treaty of Waitangi was signed between the British Government and the Maoris, is nearing completion.

This work was rendered possible by the gift of the house and surrounding estate to the people of New Zealand by the Governor-General and Lady Bledisloe. The house was the home of Mr. J. Busby, and was built of wood 100 years ago. The idea is to restore it as nearly to its old condition as is practicable, and fit it up as a museum.

Motion Pictures

Laboratory Cinema

At Loew's State Theater, M-G-M.'s "Fugitive Lovers" exhibits Director Richard Boleslavski in one grand gorge of cinematography. It is an epic of laboratory visualization. Dialogue is stripped and sharp. Situations are tense. Action not only flows continuously, but whizzes and dashes across the screen. What with the exciting journey of a transcontinental bus, noisy cohorts of police, a jail break and the rescue of a busload of school children in a mountain blizzard (influence of a last year's news story), he has everything to work with. You can feel him exulting behind every sequence, smacking his lips with enthusiasm at these grandiose illustrations of his screen ideology.

Yes, "Fugitive Lovers" has everything cinematic but—sanity of motivation, a cast of genuine acting ability and a story worth all the pother. Pretty Miss Madge Evans, running away from Big Bad Nat Pendleton, bumps into amiable Robert Montgomery, who in turn is running away—from a penal institution. (In order to keep him quite the hero it is indicated that he was probably unjustly incarcerated.) Together they save the children snowbound in the mountain storm and reap pardon and romantic happiness for their sacrifice. All centering in and around the bus bound from New York to Los Angeles. A picture in motion—with emotion.

Case Against Kidnaping

Another screen production drawing on the news columns for its inspiration is "Miss Fane's Baby Is Stolen," now at the Metropolitan Theater. It is a picture with a message and a moral, and in its pictorial heightening of the effect of the cruellest of crimes may be a helpful factor toward the eradication of that crime. Because of the unforgettable Lindbergh tragedy, and other cases less publicized, the picture is harrowingly real, though for the comfort of the audience it is provided with a happy ending.

Miss Fane is a screen star, widow of a year, whose baby is stolen. Miss Dorothea Wieck, who plays her, is an actress, in spite of the attempts of Hollywood to doll her up according to its notions of stylized pulchritude. The distinctive beauty, unadorned, of the school mistress in "Mädchen in Uniform" is being gilded willy-nilly by the stuffs of makeup box and camera illusion. The externals are suffering change. But Miss Wieck can still project emotion with sincerity. Let us hope she will be able to withstand assaults on her artistic integrity if not on her personal appearance.

Baby LeRoy is of course The Baby—with all the darlingness as yet unspoiled. Miss Alice Brady, as the poor mother who rescues the child, comes through with flying colors. She is so much better when she is not trying to be funny. The rest of the cast is competent—when it isn't stagy.

The director, Mr. Alexander Hall, has endowed the picture with power in a forthright, obvious way. A little more imagination, a little less baldness of stroke might have imbued it with the mellow sheen of art.

Cab Calloway and his Cotton Club Orchestra hold forth riotously on the stage. M. L.

The Editor's Puzzle

9. The two flowers said the botanist, ~~both seem to be identically the same in appearance in-sofar as shape, form and color go,~~ look alike," but if you examine them carefully you will see quite a number of differences," ~~so that they would no longer be fooled by them~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

State Jobless Census By Women Workers Due to Start Soon

Legal difficulties holding up CWA employment of 2730 women for a state unemployment census have been cleared away by authorization from Washington, it has been announced. Work is expected to be started on the census by Jan. 22.

The program had been delayed by two legal barriers. Mrs. Anne Page, director of the state unemployed census, had ordered census blanks from a local concern. CWA regulations specified that such work should be done in the Government Printing Office at Washington.

This barrier was removed when Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the state CWA, declared the order an emergency measure and Mr. Corrington Gill, director of research and statistics, approved the order. The second tangle was that Mrs. Page wanted CWA material franked through the mails. This has been granted, although the postal authorities ruled the project is statewide, not federal.

In the meantime, Mr. Bartlett has discovered that 1060 men are working on Boston schoolhouse repair jobs, to which only 450 had been assigned. This was revealed when Mr. Arthur W. Drummey, superintendent of construction, informed the workers that the work schedule had been reduced to four days, because of insufficient funds. A conference on the subject has been called for Monday morning.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Plays continuing next week include the sophisticated comedy "No More Ladies," at the Plymouth; the romantic musical, "All the King's Horses," at the Shubert, and the mystery play, "Criminal-at-Large," at the Tremont.

Dorothy Sands will appear in her original monologues on the evening of Jan. 18 and the afternoon of Jan. 20, at the Repertory.

Philip Barry's new play, "State of Grace," will have its first performance beginning Jan. 22, at the Wilbur, with Lillian Gish in the principal part.

Cornelia Otis Skinner will open a week's engagement Jan. 22, at the Plymouth, in her monodramas, including the new "Loves of Charles II."

"Richard of Bordeaux," English historical play, comes into the Colonial Jan. 29. On the same evening, the English mystery play, "Ten Minute Alibi," opens at the Plymouth.

The new Greta Garbo film, based on the life of Queen Christina of Sweden, opens at the Majestic next Saturday evening.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 14, in Symphony Hall, concert of music by George Gershwin, who will appear as pianist and conductor. Also Reisman's orchestra, conducted by Charles Previn; James Melton, assisting tenor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 14, at the Boston Art Club, second chamber concert by the Flute Players' Club.

Thursday evening, Jan. 18, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, fourth concert in the Beethoven quartet cycle, by the Chardon String Quartet.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Jan. 19 and 20, in Symphony Hall, thirteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Sir Henry Wood, guest conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21, in Symphony Hall, recital by Fritz Kreisler.

Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 23, in Symphony Hall, third concert of the Beethoven Cycle by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday evening, Jan. 25, in Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, concert by Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch of pieces for two pianos.

Thursday evening, Jan. 25, in Brown Hall, concert by the New England Conservatory String Quartet.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Jan. 26 and 27, in Symphony Hall, fourteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

'Thumbing' Price Is $3 For Amherst Students

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 13 (AP)—Three Amherst College students were fined in court here yesterday for "thumbing" rides from motorists. They were the first to be arrested under the new Northampton ordinance which forbids such begging of rides.

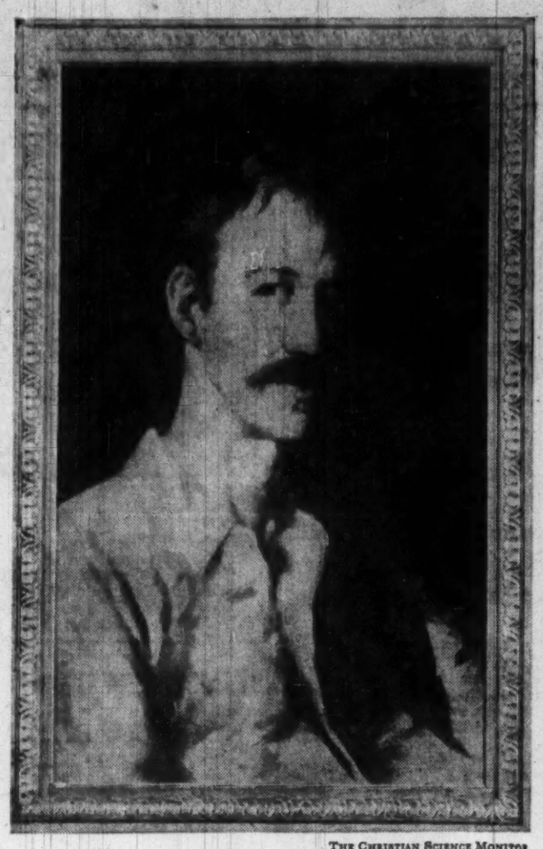
They were arrested after they had been warned by police to stop "thumbing" and had disregarded the warning. The students, Robert T. Breed of Lynn, Harvey H. Hathaway of Newburgh, N. Y., and Benjamin K. Polk of Des Moines, Iowa, were fined $3 each.

Washable Wallpaper 'Shakes Hand' of Boston

A new type of washable wallpaper from which spots and stains can be removed with ordinary soap and water, which has just been developed, was described at the convention of the Society of Master Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts, Inc., here yesterday.

Speakers declared the cost of the new paper will be no greater than that charged for ordinary wallpaper, and will be put on the market in light, fast colors within a few weeks.

He Sat for a Friend



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Robert Louis Stevenson by Nerli

Noted Portrait of Stevenson Reposes in the United States

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—One of the very few oil paintings of Robert Louis Stevenson, and the last one for which he sat, passed through San Francisco some months ago on the way to its permanent home in a private collection in New York.

This was revealed by Mr. John Howell, San Francisco bookman and admirer of Stevenson, through whose offices the picture changed hands.

The picture had reposed in Australia for many years. It was painted in Samoa, in the fall of 1892, by an Italian artist named Nerli, for whom Stevenson apparently formed a warm friendship. At Vailima, in September, 1892, he wrote the following description of his sitting:

Did ever mortal man hear tell of sae singular a ferlie,
As the coming to Apia here of the painter, Mr. Nerli?
He cam; and O, for a human friend, of a' he was the pearlie—
The pearl of a' the painter folk was surely Mr. Nerli.
He took a thaw to paint mysel', he painted late and early:
O wow! the many a yawn I've yawned in the beard of Mr. Nerli!
Whiles I would sleep an' whiles would wake, an' whiles was mair than surly,
I wondered sair as I sat there fornenst the eyes of Nerli:
"O will he paint me the way I want as bonny as a girlie,
Or will he paint me an ugly tyke, and be damned to Mr. Nerli!"
But still and on, and whichever it is, he is a canty Nerli.
The Lord protect the back and neck of honest Mr. Nerli.

While San Francisco is intensely proud of the fact that Stevenson spent some time here, and utilized scenes in this part of California in his books, Stevenson was not especially happy here or delighted with the place, according to Mr. Howell. To some extent this was because both poverty and ill health made his days here difficult.

Stevenson spent some time in East Oakland, and wrote a portion of Prince Otto while there. Later, while living at Monterey, he contributed to the Monterey-Californian. From thence he came to San Francisco, and took up quarters on Bush Street, taking his meals at the branch of the Old Pine Street Coffee House, where he arranged to breakfast for 10 cents a day.

From San Francisco, Stevenson went to Europe to remain for eight years. His second stay in California was of three weeks' duration only, while arranging for the charter of a vessel to take him to the South Sea Islands.

But the memory of Stevenson is ever green in San Francisco, and each year his monument in Portsmouth Square is decorated with a wreath.

Boston Snapshots

(Continued from Page 1)

an official pointed out that some of the city's best tennis players were entered in the contest.

They will be playing the finals tonight.

* * *

Academic—Other cities may have their famous academies of music, art and what not—but Boston has its "Recreational Academy." Investigation showed, however, that this institution is entirely concerned with the not altogether academic occupation of pool playing by patrons who would certainly not appreciate the appellation of "scholars." Another indication of the academic inclinations of downtown business men in choosing names for their establishments, is found near Park Square. Here an elaborate automobile greasing station bears in bright red letters, the imposing word "Lubritorium."

* * *

Echoes by the Pond—On Sunday afternoon, instead of the usual free movies in the Children's Museum by Jamaica Pond, the children are going to enjoy a music hour, provided by Sara Rice. To this house in the trees by the pond, Miss Rice is going to bring echoes of the folk-music once heard in woodland dells of distant countries.

In connection with the program there is an exhibit of many strange instruments, ranging from a South Sea Island rattle to a Japanese Koto. If one of the children should happen to fall asleep and doze on at the end of the afternoon perhaps some of those newly received dolls might steal across in their Old World and Oriental costumes to produce tiny echoes in the instruments their human originals once played.

Only One of Pardoned Has Caused Trouble, Gov. Ely Declares

Of the 127 persons pardoned by Gov. Joseph B. Ely during his three-year administration, 126 have given the Commonwealth no further trouble, the State's Chief Executive pointed out today in a letter to the Boston Herald, defending his pardon record, and replying to an editorial in the Herald on Thursday.

The editorial, the Governor held in his letter made public today, constituted a "veiled criticism on the ground that the penologists were being given more consideration than the people and that the 'breaks are going to the convicts, not the communities.'"

In defending his policy the Governor presented a table of percentages, showing, he said, that he had not been as lenient in the matter of pardons as former Governors Foss and Walsh, and only slightly more than former Governors Allen and McCall.

Refusal of clemency does not necessarily decrease prison population, he held, presenting comparative figures indicating an increase in the number of inmates during the period in which Governors Cox and Fuller granted no pardons.

"Permitting a man to die," the Governor said in his letter," is not a pleasant experience if you have the power in your hands to keep him alive." The record of paroles, as differentiated from pardons, he notes, is "not good," and urges further inquiry "in order to find out why it is bad."

Canal Opponents Termed Selfish

(Continued from Page 1)

for years, wants to see the treaty ratified as soon as possible. He charged that its opponents would defeat Chicago's larger interests in order to further plans for power development along the Chicago Sanitary Canal, which may yield only a few million dollars a year, while the opening up of the seaway would bring an estimated $100,000,000 worth of business to Chicago each year.

Another supporter of the waterway is Maj. Rufus W. Putnam, director of the Chicago Regional Port Commission, an interstate agency for development of the port of Chicago. Major Putnam would like to have the treaty ratified with certain reservations, so that adjustments of disputed points could be made later.

In a statement issued today the foreign trade committee of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association declared that the advance in direct ocean shipments from Great Lakes ports to Europe has already alarmed the big steamship companies which ship from eastern ports, and which is manifested in demands that shippers refrain from using any of the direct facilities from the Great Lakes to Europe.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Bearding the Laird in His Lair

It can just about be said now that DeWitt Clinton DeWolf of Chester Hill, Chester, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, has heard the war trumpet of politics.

Governor Ely's "fidus Achates," as the Berkshire Eagle styles the Governor's chief secretary, has been tentatively asked by a committee of dyed-in-the-wool Democrats from old Berkshire County, to be the party candidate for the Lower House in Congress, from Massachusetts's rock-ribbed Republican First District. And "Clint" didn't object.

News from the home district indicates a petition of names long enough to make a strip from Chester to Boston, demanding that their Mr. DeWolf make the "run for Congress."

* * *

The dust, not to say the hair, will fly in that First Massachusetts District in DeWitt Clinton DeWolf gets into that race. Why, he's daring to beard the Laird of Stockbridge, the Keeper of the Red Lion Inn, in his lair, if he starts to be the Democratic candidate in that district!

Allen T. Treadway may think that he owns that office of representing the people of Old Berkshire. He's been in every Congress from the Sixty-third to the Seventy-third. And any other man who wants that place will have to fight not only Mr. Treadway, but Old Man Tradition himself for it.

"I don't know anything about that," Mr. DeWolf would likely say. "But if the people of that district—enough of them, I mean—want me to run, that's another matter. But I'll not go after the nomination."

* * *

Mr. Curley's New Function

It's been printed that James M. Curley, latest fledged "Former Mayor of Boston," in his new offices at No. 11 Beacon Street, will serve clients with business advice and service made valuable by long years of active and unceasing service himself.

Naturally, 'most everyone thinks that "James M." (as he's often called by his friends) would be sought by the politically ambitious and yet in the fledgling stage. And perhaps just such "eager-to-serve-their-country-and-state-and-city" individuals will see kout the habitual Mayor of Boston.

But—and here's a bit of free advice and service without consultation—don't ask Mr. Curley to try to make you a Mayor or show you how to become one.

He can be mayor himself, almost any time he want to be, so the records show. But the records—cold and impartial—show that every man Mr. Curley tried to make into a Mayor landed in the ditch of defeat.

Outside of how to get to be Mayor he can give a mighty good brand of advice on political and many other activities.

* * *

Where Are the Old Signs?

Even though burly, phrase-swinging Hugh Johnson rushed the service charge on small deposits out of the Federal Banking Code, the scheme still stirs.

Massachusetts legislators plan to cock an investigatory eye on the project. One legislator, however, was moved to do a little reminiscing today. He said he remembered when banks had signs in their windows reading: "Start a Bank Account," or "Make a Dollar Grow." That was the time when banks were courting the small depositors. Now after "spieling" America into becoming a nation of savers, the banks are contemplating jilting their very best disciples.

If banks discourage small depositors, this nostalgic legislator said, they may encourage hoarding and thieving. For money kept in the family mattress is not in circulation and it is a constant invitation for the enterprising burglar.

* * *

Beyond His Control

No matter whose the blame, these alleged CWA scandals do not provide the best weather for the flowering of Joseph B. Bartlett's political fortunes. More and more is heard on the Hill, the story that Bartlett, state head of the CWA, is being groomed to lead the Democrats in the coming election. And the more the CWA machinery, set in motion by him and his colleagues creaks and founders, the more dubious are his political aspirations. Bartlett, the man of the hour, was on the crest of the wave a month ago—but the machinery so efficiently and speedily started—is at the mercy of some 350 local administrators and of time itself. And he who stood in splendor when the act was swiftly and efficiently executed may be unjustly thrust into forlorn isolation when the to-be-expected mistakes spring up.

Dimes for Good Spellers Still Awaiting Takers

A dime for good spellers—And no takers!

The head of the secretarial school of Simmons College yesterday offered a dime to anyone in his classes who could spell correctly a list of words he had selected. He did not loose a dime.

The words were ecstasy, consensus, naphtha, sacrilegious, rarefied, battalion, tranquility, supersede, paraffin, liquefy, kimono, and picknicking

Cuban Troops Called Out to Guard Hospitals

HAVANA, Jan. 13 (AP)—A new controversy in Cuba led Col. Fulgencio Batista to call out troops to guard all Havana hospitals today.

The army leader feared further disorders after a battle at the Hospital Quintade Dependientes which started when police attempted to close the hospital because the staff was not affiliated with the Cuban Medical Federation.

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Mrs. Catt Rallies Women to Goal Of Better World

Mrs. Roosevelt Appeals to Clubs for Interest in Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Organized women of America were challenged to devote their attention to new and progressive activities by the "Dean of American Womanhood," Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, at a dinner last night climaxing the session of the board of directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Representatives of a dozen large groups of women carried away Mrs. Catt's warning that "women as a whole have never yet come up to my vision and hope for them," and Mrs. Roosevelt's plea for more interest in government, for aid in finding civil works jobs for women, for a revised educational system, and for the development of American art.

Seated at the speakers' table with Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, the president, and other officers of the federation were Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R.) of Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary Rumsey, chairman of the Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA; Mrs. Lena Madesin Phillips, president of the National Council of Women; Miss Jessie Gray, president of the National Education Association; Mrs. Russell William Magna, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Geline M. Bowman, president of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League of Women Voters; Mrs. Clara Keck Heflebower, president of the National League of American Pen Women; Mrs. William J. Cooper, president of the Washington branch of the American Association of University Women, and Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, wife of the Secretary of the Interior.

Found at Every Crossroad

Mrs. Catt predicted that women, in spite of their failure to measure up to her hopes, "will do something unexpected for the world, greater than they have any idea of." Recalling the founding of the federation, she declared, "How timid were those women! Their leaders were bold but their followers didn't know whether it was going to be worth while or not." Now, she pointed out, the federation has a representative at every crossroad.

"There is nothing you cannot do if you stand together," Mrs. Catt concluded. "You could make the world over if necessary and I believe you will!"

Mrs. Roosevelt continued the challenge by explaining concrete ways in which club women may work toward improving the status of Americans. She brought a message from the President appealing to the women to take more interest in government than they ever did before. Mrs. Roosevelt said her husband insisted this message could not be given too often.

Art Development Commended

Women were urged by Mrs. Roosevelt to work with their state Civil Works Administrator in developing projects on which women can be employed. She asked their aid in the Government's new move to develop art. "We women should be the ones to recognize the fact that all art must have the interest and backing of the Government," she declared.

"I don't believe," she added, "that we in this country have quite realized what part art should play in civilization." A new interest in art may, she said, "be one good thing to come to us out of the hard times we've gone through."

Mrs. Roosevelt raised a number of questions about the present educational system—whether the best possible teachers are being prepared for public schools, whether too much importance has been attached to attending college and too little about giving people the education they need, and whether college graduates should not be encouraged to invent new occupations rather than be allowed to fall into old overcrowded lines.

The federation's meetings came to a close today with a discussion of the proposed food and drug bill.

Copeland Bill Indorsed

After hearing arguments on both sides from Dr. Walter G. Campbell, chief of the food and drug administration and Mr. Clinton Robb, representing medicine manufacturers, the board approved a resolution "recognizing the necessity of amending the present food and drugs law enacted in 1906 and now inadequate," and "recommending to the state federations the study of S2000 (the Copeland bill) with a view to its passage without substantial amendment."

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, whose husband was author of the 1906 law, expressed the view that it is now antiquated. Mrs. Wiley is president of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.

Road Atop Norris Dam

The top of Norris Dam, which the Tennessee Valley Authority is building across the Clinch River near Knoxville, will be used as a public highway.

For Good Groceries

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PITTSBURGH

Schools Asking $150,000,000 To Keep Going Next Two Years

Children's Enforced Leisure in Many Sections Should Be Replaced by Full-Time Classroom Jobs, Say Educators, Pointing to Closed Doors

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—A Government appropriation of $150,000,000 was asked yesterday by the Federal Advisory Committee on Emergency Aid in Education, to keep elementary and secondary schools of the country open. Of the total, $50,000,000 is sought for use during the remainder of the present school year and $100,000,000 for the next year.

The program also called on the Public Works Administration to make 10 per cent of its new allotments for school buildings as 100 per cent grants.

The plan was drawn up at a meeting of educational authorities summoned by Dr. George F. Zook, United States Commissioner of Education.

According to the proposal, the federal appropriations would be handled each year by Dr. Zook, with distribution among the several states to be determined by "reasonable evidence of needs and resources." A "flat sum objectively determined to be distributed to all states" was contemplated, however, with "a supplemental sum weighted to meet the needs of the poorer states."

Teachers Are Making Their Own Textbooks To Keep Schools Open

A light flickers through the windows of a tiny schoolhouse somewhere in the back country of the "deep" South. A harried young teacher bends resolutely over her scarred desk. A stubby pencil wiggles patiently across a sheet of paper while the other hand holds down the ragged pages of the textbook.

Her eyes dart regularly back and forth from the geography to the paper. A fresh sheet. A page of the book flipped over. More scrawling. It must be ready for tomorrow!

But she is not preparing tomorrow's geography lesson. She is copying the geography text in longhand so there will be enough to go around.

The Reason

Not that the publishers had suddenly run out of the books. No. Only that the pupils in this particular school, children of hard-hit farmers, simply couldn't buy them. They do well to come to school at all—or to keep their feet in whole shoes.

Of course the school committee, already owing the teacher three months' back pay, hardly could be expected to furnish books.

And a peep back into the hill-country school house reveals something more of the spirit which, multiplied a thousand-fold throughout the Nation, stands as the backbone of an entire educational system.

"Well," the teacher reflects aloud, as she stops to pile more wood into the little stove, "we're lucky. The school at least is still open. Even if we don't have enough books the children are learning something."

Perhaps they are lucky, for more than 2000 rural schools in the United States today stand silent behind nailed doors and shuttered windows, playing hookey before the pupils themselves get a chance. Nearly 2,500,000 children under the age of 15, who should be in school, are not—in most cases because there are no school facilities available. And, according to Mr. Paul R. Mort, director of the Survey of School Finances of the United States Office of Education, there probably are 10,000,000 more who "have highly inadequate facilities.'

And perhaps this teacher, whose salary is unpaid for three months, also is lucky, for there are about 200,000 of her profession who can't even look forward to the possible future of back salaries—they have no jobs at all.

Hundreds Are Closed

But that isn't half the story. In Kansas 700 rural schools are closed, in Arkansas the total is 400, and in Louisiana there are 168 idle. And although the South and South Central states have been affected more noticeably, the educational blight is found even in Michigan where over 200 schools are empty and in North Dakota where more than 65 have closed.

Cold but significant facts!

In the cities one of every four has shortened its school term, already shorter than those of most European countries; one out of every four teachers is receiving a wage rate less than that established for factory hands under the NRA; art, music, economics, and other so-called special studies have been stricken entirely from the curricula of many schools; and despite the closings and the fact that thousands of children are without educational facilities the total enrollment for the nation has increased 1,000,000 since 1930, while the number of teachers has dropped 30,000, making larger and larger the classes under each teacher—the average number of pupils per teacher in one state, for example, being 45.

System Imperiled

And in the background of this picture of barren blackboards and idle children is the possibility, in several states—Alabama in particular—of the shutting down of the entire system unless outside help is forthcoming.

Is it any wonder that Federal aid is sought, that while the Government plans expenditure of $10,000,000,000 to prime the economic pump, a few drops should be asked to satiate these knowledge-thirsty youngsters — to help combat what is described as among the most costly results of the economic crisis, illiteracy and ignorance?

Is it any wonder that the Joint Commission on the Emergency in Education, the Federal Advisory Committee on Emergency in Education, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers turn to the New Deal Administration to solve the problem?

A nation-wide campaign for relief in education, instigated by these groups and by the National Education Association focuses public attention for the first time on a condition but vaguely recognized before: the nation's educational system—its first line of defense against a moral and spiritual collapse—is weakening.

Civilization Imperiled

Bare existence, educators point out, may not call for an elaborate school system, or any school system at all, but maintenance of present standards of civilization, they insist, require not only continuance but improvement of the system. It is not a matter of embellishing the present social order, they say, but it is a matter of assuring for the coming generation the same opportunities for mental development enjoyed by this, and of protection against an undermining of the whole social structure.

Attempting to ferret out the cause of the school's plight leads into the cumulative web of social, economic, and political forces which have brought about the apparent breakdown in the world's business machine.

More specifically, however, students of the situation explain, the fact that the rural school has been first and hardest hit is directly traceable to depreciation of already low farm property values, normal taxes on which barely provide for educational necessities, and upon the further depreciation of the farmer's income through disproportionately low prices for farm products.

With maintenance of country schools to a great extent dependent upon collection of these shrunken property taxes, the inability of the farmer to meet even the small amounts due leaves the schools without income. Gasoline taxes keep up the roads to within some semblance of normal conditions. And in the congested cities each school district includes enough taxable property from which the taxes are collectible to supply the immediate needs. In the city also, other sources of taxation, not found in the sparsely populated rural sections, provide further income which may be diverted to the schools.

But the farmer's tax pump is dry; and a hollow sound already is heard from the depths of the city fountain.

Last Resort

Federal aid is sought now as a last resort—although there are those who long have insisted that the responsibility for educating the people rests with the central government—because these local units have been unable to raise the necessary funds. "This year more than at any time in our recent history," says Dr. George F. Zook, United States Commissioner of Education," the quality, yes, even the existence of schools in many communities is at stake. We find ourselves in the grip of a social difficulty from which we shall extricate ourselves only with great effort and pain."

As a more permanent solution Dr. Zook suggests widening of the tax base for the schools, and refers to the partially analogous situation involving the roads, which, he points out, were supported by local taxes until the township turned to the county and then to the state, and finally to the Federal Government for aid.

The "bugaboo" that federal aid means federal control is dismissed by Mr. Clyde R. Miller, director of the bureau of educational service of Teachers' College at Columbia University, who says that "federal aid to our schools will mean no larger measure of federal control than we have already. It does not and will not mean that the Federal Government can determine who will teach what."

Meanwhile, the NRA, the CCC and the CWA fail to solve the "enforced leisure" problem for thousands of school-age children. Their need is for full-time "jobs" in the classroom, developing mental energy for future use, and probably no more "productive" employment could be asked.

Perhaps just a plea for "enough geographies to go around" would do the trick."

Full Program Kept Up At Teachers' Expense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—In contrast to many states in which school facilities were drastically curtailed during 1933, schools here suffered little and maintained a "full program," according to Superintendent Walter Hepner in his annual report.

"California and New York were the only two states which have been able to maintain a full program, full time," Mr. Hepner said. "We have maintained a full program. Salary reductions have been accepted in good grace and the morale has not only held up but grown."

Mr. Hepner said that enrollment and attendance increased, while budgets and teachers' salaries were reduced. Average daily attendance increased 65.66 per cent in the last 10 years.

The $2,741,780.62 budget of 1932-33 was reduced to $2,432,488.19 for 1933-34, Mr. Hepner said.

Alabama School System Reported Near Collapse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A joint plea for quick federal relief for Alabama schools which generally will be forced to close between Jan. 15 and Feb. 1 because of the State's financial condition, was dispatched recently to Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Administrator, by representatives of five state-wide organizations.

They included Mr. M. A. Boykin, president of the Association of County Commissioners; Mr. W. W. Ramsey, president of the Alabama League of Municipalities; Mr. John E. Bryan, president of the Alabama Education Association; Mrs. James Fitts Hill, president of the Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers; Mayor William A. Gunter, Montgomery, and Dr. A. F. Harman, State Superintendent of Education.

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"Stick to the Monitor"

Recently I asked a book publisher what I might do to increase the sale of the inspirational booklet "Why Limit Yourself." His answer was:

"Just keep on advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. That's all the advertising you need. Monitor readers are the kind of folks who want your book."

So I am sticking to the Monitor. And I've ordered a fourth edition—50,000 more—of "Why Limit Yourself."

Thousands of letters—from America's biggest executives, and from persons in all walks of life on down to the humble person who can hardly sign his name—tell us the book is helpful. It sells today in twenty-one countries, entirely without profit to the author. And if a profit is made, the money will be given to a worthy cause.

"Stick to the Monitor," says my publisher friend.

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'Ole Bill' Finds 'a Better 'ole'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

War-Time Character Entertains

Harry Thurston, Original of Bruce Bairnsfather's "Ole Bill," Famous in World War Caricature, Sings to Melbourne Veterans.

Memories evoked by the above picture will stir many who served in the British Army in the World War days. Bruce Bairnsfather's sketches, done at first on scraps of paper in the trenches or in billet, went up and down the line till they were threadbare, bringing keen delight in a gloomy day to many a soldier. After the war the sketches became famous. Harry Thurston certainly looks the part of "Ole Bill."

'Talking Wire' from Hollywood To Aid in Identifying Criminals

It's Called the Magnegraph and Its Recording and Reproducing Are Almost Instantaneous—Thanks to Bit of Steel and System of Magnetism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Almost instantaneous recording and reproducing—at a distance, possibly, of several miles—of the voices of suspected criminals, is one of the many uses to which an ingenious new device known as the "talking wire" may be put.

The making of "sound books" for the use of the blind, and the permanent recording of business matters, and state or educational subjects, also are among the fields in which this simple machine, called the "magnegraph" is capable of serving.

Early last month guests at the annual dinner of the Hollywood Community Chorus were mystified by the surprise presentation of a short skit that emanated from a concealed loudspeaker. Inquiry revealed that the two voices heard came from a peculiar sort of phonograph and had been recorded only a short time previously.

During the summer of 1931 a young Hollywood inventor completed three years of intensive research that brought to fruition a dream first conceived by a Scandinavian-American, Mr. Valdemar Paulson, 30 years ago. Mr. Delmar Whitson, the inventor, succeeded by a system of magnetism in recording on a single steel wire, running between two revolving spools that surmount a small cabinet, music, the human voice or any other desired sound. The magnegraph bids fair to revolutionize sound recording, for not only can the subject matter be played back immediately, but it may also be erased at will and replaced by some sound of an entirely different character.

Added to this the human voice, for instance, comes from the loudspeaker in an entirely natural manner that is free from any suggestion of metallic reproduction and which may be made louder or softer, faster or slower as desired.

Sount is imprinted by magnetism through the medium of an ordinary microphone, but all the costly process that accompanies recording on discs or film is eliminated as is the period of waiting between the operations of recording and playing back under these methods. Not only does the magnegraph stand a fair chance of revolutionizing sound in motion pictures, but it holds unlimited possibilities in many other fields.

Already the magnegraph has received interested visits from professors and students of engineering, while several models have been perfected for the commercial market, including a combined magnegraph, radio and phonograph for the home and a small set for use in offices.

Missouri Musicians Unite

A massed band of 200 musicians with players from six near-by towns gave a concert at Hannibal, Mo.

TODAY

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2 Here is a car that gives you the inherent smoothness, the flexibility and the luxury of Straight Eight transportation at a price that compares favorably with the prices of many cars with less to offer in cylinders, performance and size. The big, roomy, new Pontiac, remember, is definitely in the low-price field!

3 Last year's famous Pontiac was known as the Economy Straight Eight because its fuel costs were well in line with those of sixes. Today's Pontiac, thanks to further refinements in its Straight Eight engine, gives you more miles to the gallon by a good 10 per cent. A big, fast, powerful car with truly *remarkable economy!*

4 The trend today is toward Straight Eights. The Pontiac Straight Eight for 1934 will depreciate more slowly, and all evidence indicates a higher resale value "at the end of the road," just because it *is* a Straight Eight. Here then is another important reason why this great, new Pontiac is such a decidedly wise investment!

5 If your present car will make the down payment on a car of cheaper make, it will probably also make the down payment on a fine, big, new Pontiac Straight Eight. Your monthly payments, in any case, will be but a few dollars more. Why wait? See and drive the big, new Pontiac today. Get a Straight Eight for your money!

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Natural Beauties Developed by CCC In Massachusetts

Windsor Jambs Planned to Rival New Hampshire Scenic Marvel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Mass., Jan. 13—Touring "Bay Staters" now can stay in Massachusetts and visit a scenic marvel equal in beauty and accessibility to New Hampshire's famous Flume in Franconia Notch, for Windsor Jambs is destined to become yet more famous, as the result of improvement work done in the Windsor State Forest by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

A nearly completed trail system includes a footpath running the full length of the Jambs, circling back along the course of a small brook. Several pools, practically completed, are an essential part of the beautification development. Although these pools are primarily for fire protection, they have been made scenically attractive to add to public enjoyment of the Windsor Forest. In addition, along the Jambs, strong log observatories have been erected, strengthened by iron uprights and wire cables.

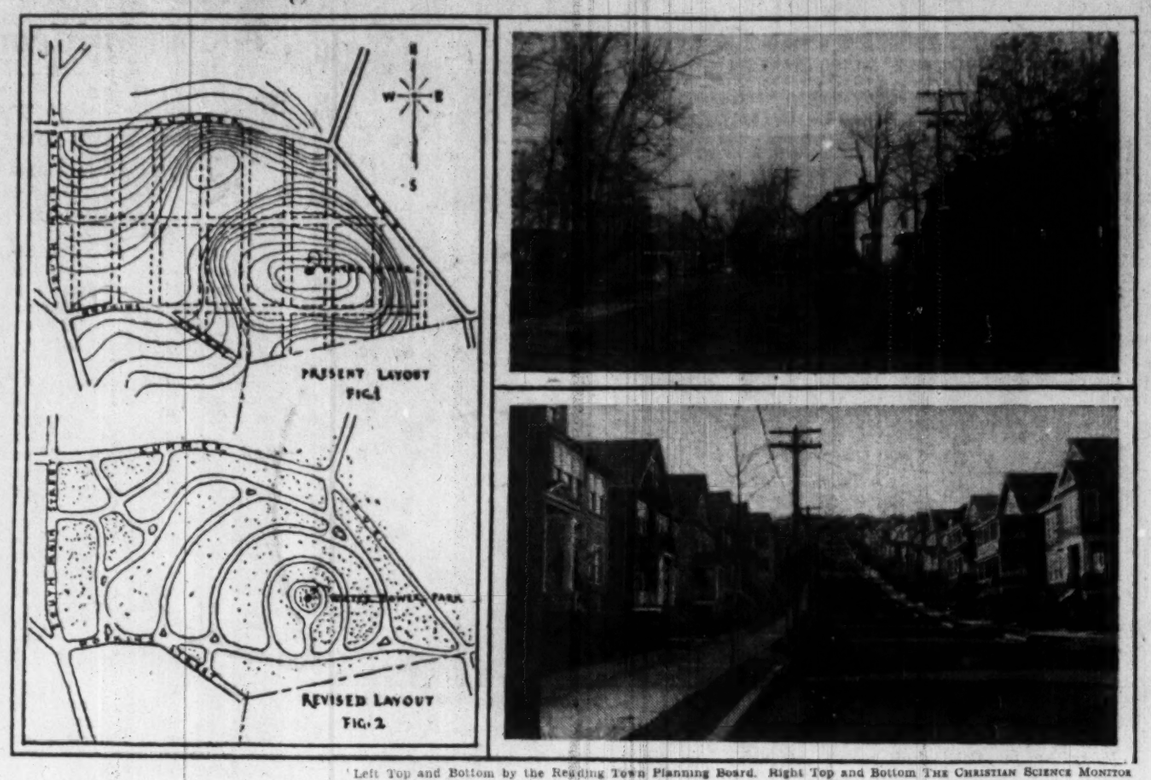
The water hole program includes two pools at the end of the forest camp road. These are planned as essential parts of the recreational development. An increased automobile parking space also is among the new features.

Cutting is being done only in areas very accessible to the public, and which in the future are likely to be used for recreational spots.

During the first period of the "Triple C" work much has been accomplished. Mr. Edouard N. Dube, superintendent, reports completion of three miles of new road, one highway bridge, and 11 water holes. Also 255 acres of coniferous plantations have been cut over, 58 acres of older growth thinned out, 305 cords of wood cut for fuel, and 200 acres of thick forest scouted and cleaned of gypsy moth. Old roads have been cleared of underbrush and trees. Ledges have been blasted. Gypsy moth work also was done in the town of Cummington.

Although much has been accomplished, numerous projects which could be put through in the future have been listed by the authorities. These include more trails, water holes, bridges, dams, buildings, roads, plantings, parking areas, stream improvements, tower, camp sites and spring developments.

Putting Some Wrinkles in the Town Checkerboard



Left Top and Bottom by the Reading Town Planning Board. Right Top and Bottom THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Reading Shows That the Curved Line Is One of Beauty

Upper Left—Typical Method of Subdivision of a Hill Resulting in Streets Like That Shown in Lower Right, Attracting Middle-Class Homes, Encouraging Through Traffic, and Making the District a Checkerboard of Monotonous Homes. Variations in House Styles Only Adding Confusion. Lower Left—How Reading Town Engineers Would Lay Out Same Hill, Making a Park-Like Arrangement Which Results in Streets Like That Shown in Upper Right, Attracting the Better Type of Homes, Permitting Interesting Architectural Variations and Discouraging the Use of These Residential Streets as Through Traffic Thoroughfares.

Hultman Seeking More Control Over Suspicious Persons

Criminals in Boston may soon learn, like those in a number of other cities which have instituted unusual measures against them, that a reputation for doing unlawful things is more than a social liability. It may actually land them in jail.

The proposal of Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Boston Police Commissioner, for a legislative act granting law enforcement agencies greater authority over "suspicious" persons, resembles plans effectively applied in Chicago, Detroit, and Los Angeles, and follows generally the suggestion made before the United States Senate Subcommittee on Racketeering for a national vagrancy act.

Commissioner Hultman asks that "a person known to be a pickpocket, thief, or burglar, or one who has no visible means of support, or one who is without lawful employment, shall be deemed a suspicious person."

Anyone so suspected, under the commissioner's plan, could be arrested and kept safely thereafter as a prisoner or otherwise unless released in a manner provided by law, and taken before a district court or trial justice and examined and prosecuted. Punishment he would set at not more than three years in the State Prison, or not more than 2½ years in jail, or by a fine of not more than $2000.

Boston Art Notes

Doll and Richards

There is something of a pictorial duet at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. Mrs. Marion Sloane exhibits her landscapes of New England, and pictures of the same subject by Charles H. Davis are interspersed with hers. There is a congeniality between the two kinds of portrayal, although each artist has employed a distinctive technical means and a varying mood.

Charles H. Davis had mastered his medium so that he could paint scenery gently, with regard for details, an old-fashioned modest representation of New England that seems to suit the descriptions of her finer poets. It seems the New England of the Emerson-Alcott-Thoreau days. His roadways lead to imaginative destinations his trees cast shadows on poetic haunts, his houses shelter hard-working natives. Charles Davis had a gentle hand, kindly feeling, and a sensitive imagination. His painting is full of connotation, rich in atmosphere. It rises above fashion and experimental forms. One canvas, called "Supper Time," speaks volumes in description of twilight skies, the small timber rustic house being enveloped gradually in darkness. "The Elm Tree Shade" is another which kindles the fancy of the onlooker.

Mrs. Sloane has a fine sense of the scenic, especially of a grand and somber character. Her pictures of rolling country and pasture land are marked for the deep blue of the atmosphere and the dark emerald tones. There seems always a clear, logical scheme; not a stroke is wasted, each is laid carefully and contributes to the design. Tidiness and good planning, clarity and dignity characterize Mrs. Sloane's work. After viewing a number of her canvases the plan seems evident and possibly, for some, repetitious.

D. A.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in Arlington Town Hall, Arlington, 8.

Theaters

"CRIMINAL AT LARGE" (Tremont). A mystery that really mystifies until the end. Based on an Edgar Wallace story. Pauline Frederick heads the cast. 8:30.

"ALL THE KING'S HORSES" (Shubert). Colorful settings and costumes, above average music, pleasant singing, comedy by Andrew Tombes and Betty Starbuck. 8:30.

"NO MORE LADIES" (Plymouth). Lucille Watson, Ruth Weston and Melvyn Douglas in a play modern in plot, setting and language. Reviewed on Tuesday. 8:30.

"WHATEVER POSSESSED HER" (Wilbur). Last day of this farce by Hardwick Nevin. 8:20.

Movies

KEITH'S—"Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. Not yet seen. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"Let's Fall in Love," Musical romance with Edmund Lowe, Ann Sothern and Miriam Jordan. Bert Lahr in person. 10:50 a. m., 1:36, 5:12, 7:50, 10:45.

METROPOLITAN—"Miss Fane's Baby Is Stolen." Dorothea Wieck and Baby Le Roy in story of kidnaping of movie star's child. On the stage Cab Calloway and his Cotton Club Orchestra. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Eight Girls in a Boat." Story of girls' finishing school, which has moments of pathos. Eleanor Lovegren, winner of contest held recently in Boston by film interests is in cast. Second feature, El Brendel's "Olsen's Big Moment." Paramount at 10:07 a. m., 12:52, 3:47, 6:42, 9:37. Fenway at 1:13, 4:48, 7:03, 9:58.

STATE—"Fugitive Lovers," with Robert Montgomery, 12:30, 2:50, 5:15, 7:35, 10.

UPTOWN—Film version of Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet." Also the Four Marx Brothers in "Duck Soup." 1, 4, 7, 10.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). 8:15.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Cubs vs. Providence. 8:30.

Polo

COMMONWEALTH ARMORY—Harvard vs. Westwood; Brigade vs. Freshmen. 8.

Other Events

NEWTON DRAMA CLUB—Presents "Princess Marina." Newton High School. 8.

SUNDAY

Music

FLUTE CLUB—Sixty-ninth concert. In Boston Art Club. 3:30.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Sara Rice presents "Children's Music Hour"—a program of song and story. Lillian Hirsh-Tratten provides accompaniments. 3 and 4.

GEORGE GERSHWIN—Gives concert with Leo Reisman's Orchestra and James Melton, tenor. Symphony Hall. 3.

LINCOLN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Jacques Hoffman, conductor. Free concert in Public Library. 3.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Houston Peterson speaks on "Diagnosing Our Discontents: The Winter of Our Discontent—and Spring." 7:30.

COMTE SEROK FLEURY—Speaks on "The Youth of Today." Chamberlayne School, 178 Commonwealth Avenue. 4.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Leland Stowe speaks on "France and Germany's New Militarism." 3:15.

COMMUNITY CHURCH—Barnett R. Brickner, of Cleveland, Ohio, speaks on "The Shape of Things to Come"—an analysis of H. G. Wells' book. 10:30 a. m.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture by Richard Copithorne in the Drama League Course. Subject, "The Irish Drama." 3:30.

MONDAY

SYDNEY THOMPSON—"Medieval Legends," with early Italian and French Music. Dramatic monologues. One of the "Monday Mornings of Diversion." Hotel Statler Georgian Room. 11 a. m.

BETTER HOMES LECTURE—"Furniture Arrangement." 208 Weld Street, Westbury. 2.

AMERICAN PEN WOMEN—Prof. Earl Marlatt, of Boston University, speaks on modern poetry and reads some of his own poems. Musical program. Meeting held in home of Mrs. Clara Endicott Sears, 122 Beacon Street. 3.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—"Pagoda Land"—illustrated with color and tone. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING—Subject, "An Integrated Christian World." 16 Beacon Street. 10:45 a. m.

PILGRIM HALL—Boston Congregational Ministers' Meeting. John Clair Minot, literary editor of the Boston Herald, speaks on "What Is America Reading?" 14 Beacon Street. 11 a. m.

PERSONAL MONEY MANAGEMENT—Sixth lecture in this course. Subject, "Investing in Co-operative Banks." Old South Meeting House. 6:15.

Appeal to Roosevelt Proposed on Act Of Rhode Island Senate

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 13 (AP)—A threat of Presidential intervention hung over the tumultuous Rhode Island Senate yesterday.

For the fourth successive day 13 quick thinking and even quicker acting Democrats dominated the action in the Senate chamber—this time with a rapid-fire, 30-second session while the 28 Republicans sat powerless.

However, the meeting was preceded by the presentation of a statement to Gov. Theodore F. Green and Lieut.-Gov. Robert E. Quinn, both Democrats, in which it was said that unless the situation in the Senate were changed an appeal would be carried to President Roosevelt. The statement was delivered by Mr. Robert B. Dresser and Mr. Rush Sturges, both prominent Providence Republicans and lawyers.

The appointment of Mr. Edward J. Kelly, superintendent of the Providence police, as head of the state police brought about the battle. The Republicans claim that confirmation of the appointment was "railroaded" through by Mr. Quinn and his Democratic colleagues, and that the minutes of the meeting received similar treatment the next day.

Policemen in plain clothes mingled with the crowd in the Senate Chamber yesterday, after Governor Green had announced that he had appealed for police protection for Mr. Quinn. He hit directly at Senator Harry T. Bodwell, floor leader of the Republicans, who on Wednesday attempted to climb into the rostrum which Mr. Quinn occupied.

Gen. Greenlaw Seeks Maine Governorship

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 13 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Albert M. Greenlaw, former Adjutant-General of the State, last night announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Governorship of Maine.

He was the first formally to declare his intention of entering the gubernatorial race in next June's primaries, although the announcement of several other Republican candidates has been expected from day to day. Frequently mentioned among these are a former Representative in Congress, Mr. Donald B. Partridge of Norway and Mr. Alfred K. Ames of Machias. Mr. Ames waged an unsuccessful campaign for the nomination two years ago.

Gov. Louis J. Brann, Democrat, has made no definite statement of his plans, but it has been generally expected he would seek another term and would be unopposed in the primaries.

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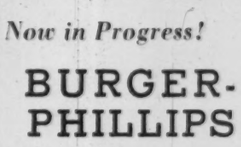

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High Tides at Boston

Saturday 9:21 p. m., Sunday 9:38 a. m.
Height of tide 9.0 feet, 11.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:03 p. m.

Arlington Symphony Makes Its Début In Sunday Program

Strains of symphonic music filling Robbins Memorial Town Hall in Arlington on Sunday will bring to fulfillment the ambition of Arlington music-lovers—a Community Symphony Orchestra.

Tomorrow the newly-formed organization will present its first concert, with Mr. Leonard Wood as conductor. Sixty-five Arlington musicians are contributing their services to make this community venture a success. To complete the orchestra's local character, Mr. John Gruber, noted Arlington concert pianist, will be the soloist.

The group, expected to be one of Arlington's foremost leisure-time activities, was formed along the lines suggested in proclamations last night by Governors of several states, who urged establishment of such groups for public enjoyment.

Miss Grace Gordon Pierce, superintendent of music in the Arlington public schools, and president of the orchestra, has been active in establishment of the organization.

Proceeds of the concert will be used to purchase music, meet expenses of a hall where rehearsals are held, and for advertising and printing. Through concerts, the orchestra hopes to be self-supporting in the near future. Excess receipts then will be devoted to purchasing musical instruments for school organizations. They will be available to needy, talented students.

Sunday's program includes: "Coronation March" from "The Prophet" by Meyerbeer; Wagner's Prelude to "Lohengrin"; MacDowell's Concerto in D Minor for Pianoforte and Orchestra; and Beethoven's Symphony No. 1 in C Major.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain, with slight temperature change tonight and early Sunday; lowest temperatures in the upper 30's; moderate to fresh easterly winds, becoming westerly.

Forecast for Maine: Snow in north portion, and snow or rain in south portion tonight and Sunday, little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow or rain tonight and Sunday, slightly colder Sunday.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight, probably ending Sunday morning, little change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight, Sunday fair, little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast and Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh easterly winds shifting to westerly over south portion tonight and over north portion sunday; and overcast weather with rain tonight and over north portion Sunday.

Weather outlook for the period beginning Monday:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain in middle Atlantic and probably in south portion of north Atlantic states and snow or rain in north portion of north Atlantic states about Tuesday, otherwise generally fair until Friday or Saturday when snow or rain is probable. Temperature above normal first half of week, considerably colder Wednesday night and Thursday and rising temperatures at end.

Real Estate Men Copy Goat In Laying Out Modern Town

Reading, Mass., Planners Like the Sure-Footed Mountain Dweller, Follow the Natural Contours Up a Hill, the Easiest Ascent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

READING, Mass.—How to climb a hill is as essential for a real estate development board to consider as it is for a mountaineer.

Nine-tenths of the traffic and bad neighborhood problems of today are caused by lack of foresight, or the desire to make quick, easy money with the least amount of effort on the part of owners and developers of real estate, according to the planning board of this town, which has published a pamphlet, "Rules for the Development of Real Estate."

The booklet was the outgrowth of a desire to establish in Reading an approved and standardized system for the laying out of new residential districts. While the rules are not legally binding and can have no prejudicial effect on plans and layouts already established, it is hoped that the cooperation of the townspeople and those in authority will insure their general acceptance and use as a means of promoting the growth of Reading as a high-grade residential community.

The fame of this constructive work has spread afar. Requests for the booklet have been received from towns throughout the United States and recently the board complied with a similar request from the Municipal Research Bureau of Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Interested in Hills

Some of the features which the Japanese planners wish to study include the proper method of laying out streets on hilly tracts and the placing of residential districts with relation to traffic arteries. Large back yards and adequate neighborhood playgrounds are also considered.

The rules for developments are all simple and the benefits to be gained by their observance easily seen. Rule one states that obvious extensions of existing through streets should not be blocked by land developments. This rule seems obvious and it depends upon landowners knowing or finding out whether extensions of through ways are likely to pass through their property.

Rule two says that "streets should follow or parallel contours of the land as closely as possible," that is instead of climbing straight up a hill, a road should curve upward along the contours.

"Residential streets should be so laid out that their use as main arteries would be discouraged. Residential sections of a town should be readily accessible from main arteries, but should not be penetrated by them. Where possible, brooks and lowland areas should be preserved and reserved for future park areas rather than being filled in for building purposes.

Wide Streets Favored

"Residential streets and secondary arteries should be well landscaped with suitable trees and shrubs. Main arteries should receive particular attention. The minimum width including sidewalks of secondary arteries and residential streets should be 70 feet and 50 feet respectively.

"The minimum depth of house lots should be 100 feet, making the minimum distance, center to center between residential streets, 250 feet. House lots should have a minimum width of 75 feet and preferably should be at least 100 feet wide. Corner lots and street intersections should be rounded with generous arcs at the corners rather than having square or angular lines."

The object of the last rule is to enable traffic to have less obstructed views of cross streets when approaching street intersections. Where streets end in angular lines, it is a general practice to plant shrubs and trees in the angle to add to the appearance of the lot, all of which tends to make additional traffic problems.

The Reading Town Planning Board is headed by Mr. Clark S. Robinson, formerly connected with the Harvard school of city planning.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Metropolitan Opera	Metropolitan Opera	Five o'clock revue;	Pancho and his
5:15	Monitor Views News	Lady Next Door	popular	orchestra
5:30	Neil Sisters, songs	Neapolitan String	All-American Boy	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Quartet recital	Music; speaker	Spanish Serenade
6:00	Cowboy band	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	Meet the Artist
6:15	Irish Minstrels	records; talks	Merry-Go-Round	Mildred Bailey
6:30	Reports; sports	News; soloist	Motor Parade	CBS dance music
6:45	Edward MacHugh	Half Hour for	Happy Minstrel	Local dance music
7:00	The World in Review	Men; J. C. Nugent	Dramatic program	Reports; news
7:15	Robin Hood, sketch	After Dinner Revue	Script Act	Tito Guizar
7:30	"F. O. B. Detroit";	Circus sketch;	Street of Dreams.	Organ recital
7:45	speaker; orch.	Boston Emergency	Leon Belasco and	Local dance music
8:00	"The New Deal and	Campaign Air	his orchestra	Local dance music
8:15	Public Works," talks	Parade program.	Elder Michaux and	Getting the News
8:30	Boston Symphony	Events; forecasts.	his congregation	Organ recital and
8:45	Orchestra, Arnold	Air Magazine	"Trade and Mark"	soloists
9:00	Schonberg, guest	Jamboree; popular	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music
9:15	conductor, in all	variety program	Stoopnagle-Budd	Reports; news
9:30	Schonberg program.	National Solourn-	Charles Hector and	Band concert; In-
9:45	Symphony Hall, Bos-	ers banquet	his orchestra	dian legend
10:00	ton	Saturday Night	Program from and	Hughie Connor
10:15	Reports; sports	Dancing Party;	to Byrd ship	and his orchestra
10:30	WLS Barn Dance	Reife Orchestra;	Camera Man talk	News Service
10:45	program from Chi-	Robert Ripley	Reports; news	Kaltenborn talk
11:00	cago, with soloists	"One Man's Fam-	Jack Fisher and	Guy Lombardo's
11:15	and folk music	ily," dramatic sk.	his orchestra	Royal Canadians
11:30	News flashes	News; forecasts	Ted Fiorito and	Sign off
11:45	NBC dance music	Hollywood on Air	his orchestra	

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Nimble Wits	Trinity Church	Mormon choir and	Symphonic Album
12:15	Baby Rose Marie	Home Circle	organ recital	String orchestra
12:30	Radio City Concert;	University of Chi-	Tito Guizar, songs	and soloists
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	From Geneva	Polish music
1:00	vocal soloists and	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Italian Melodies,
1:15	mixed chorus	his orchestra	with speakers,	local program
1:30	Youth Conference, Dr.	Dale Carnegie's	soloists and or-	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	Hiram Foulkes	facts program	ganist	from New York
2:00	Bar-X Days and	Gene Arnold and	Helen Morgan;	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Nights, sketch	the Commodores.	chorus; orchestra	accordion; solos
2:30	Piano recital and	Elizabeth Lennox.	Abe Lyman's Or.;	Organ recital and
2:45	guest soloists	Gems of Melody	soloists; trio	soloist
3:00	International Tidbits.	Wayne King and	Studio pianist	New York Philhar-
3:15	Irene Rich, talk	his orchestra	Dance music	monic-Symphony
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Triolians; soloist;	Organ recital	Orchestra, Arturo
3:45	orchestra	trio; orchestra	Tenor soloist	Toscanini, con-
4:00	Talk, Dean Archer	J. G. McDonald	The Rev. Charles	ductor, Lawrence
4:15	Concerteers, recital	Vee and Johnnie	E. Coughlin, ad-	Gilman, critic
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Sentimels; chorus;	dress from De-	and commenta-
4:45	sketch	soloist; orchestra	troit, Mich.	tor
5:00	Dr. Harry Emerson	Dream Drama	String quintet	Roses and Drums,
5:15	Fosdick; music	Science, sketch	Piano soloist	Civil War drama
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Talking Picture	"Salon Gems"	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch	Time, sketch	Reports; news	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Tito Schipa, tenor;	Religious period	Twilight Reveries,	Local dance music.
6:15	concert orchestra.	from New York	with soloist	Studio recital
6:30	Fritz Reiner, guest	Salute program	Local dance music	Organ recital
6:45	conductor	Popular vocal	Carlile; orchestra	Time and news
7:00	De Wolf Hopper; Coe	J. W. Farley;	Ethel Waters and	Evening service
7:15	Glade; orchestra	Voice and piano	Denny Orchestra	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and	Garden talk and	Popular vocal	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson Orchestra	news flashes	Rin Tin Tin	Church; sermon.
8:00	"This Year of Prom-	Ruby Newman and	Soloists and Nat	Rev. J. Whitcomb
8:15	ise"; speakers' pro-	orchestra with	Shilkret's Orch.	Brougher
8:30	gram of noted Amer-	Del Castillo and	"Life of Stephen	Local dance music
8:45	ican citizens	vocal sextet	Foster," sketch	Dramatic sketch
9:00	Will Rogers; Rev-	Rakov Orchestra	Nino Martini; Jane	Beethoven Founda-
9:15	elers; orchestra	and soloists	Froman; glee	tion; recital
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	club; orchestra;	"Music Room"
9:45	"Trade and Mark"	of Familiar Music	Ted Husing	Reports; news
10:00	Reports; organ	Jack Benny and	Phil Harris and	Angelo Patri's
10:15	Talk, Bill Williams	Black Orchestra	his orchestra	Child Drama
10:30	Joe and Bateese	Pons, Erskine and	Readings; organ	Conclave of Na-
10:45	News flashes	Shilkret's Orch.	Reports; news	tions—France

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers and orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: History-Story of John Jacob Astor.
2:30 WAAB, Recordings, Paul Whiteman and his Concert Orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santelmann, conductor.
4:20 WBZ, Library of Congress Musicale: Roth String Quartet.
5:00 WEEI, "The Library of the High Seas," Charles Francis Adams.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
6:40 WEEI, Emergency Campaign talk, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.

Dinner and After

8:30 WBZ, Cyrena Van Gordon, contralto; Walter Golde, pianist.
8:30 WEEI, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra; Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels; interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Durrell String Quartet recital.
10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold; Lullaby Lady; male quartet; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, "K-7"; dramatic sketch of secret service.
10:45 WBZ, "Planned Recovery," Postmaster-General James A. Farley.
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.
11:30 WNAC, Music from Bermuda and Hawaii, "Gems of Two Oceans."

Traveltalk

Burton Holmes

That perennial and inveterate traveler, Mr. Burton Holmes, gave the second of his series of illustrated lectures last night. His subject was a Mediterranean Cruise of 1933.

Covering such a wide territory in two hours, there could not be much detail in talk or picturization, but it was all done in Mr. Holmes's usual style, which is sufficiently interesting and light in touch, and not too guide-booky.

Madeira, Morocco, Gibralter, Algiers, and down to Biskrah, "The Garden of Allah," Tunis; Malta, where he hunted for and failed to find the expected cats; Cairo and Egypt, and the Sphinx and pyramids; Haifa, Palestine's modern port; Jerusalem—evidently the most interesting part of all to the audience—ending with the pathetic huddled figures at the wailing wall; Bethlehem and Nazareth, of the many shrines; Constantinople, or today's Istanbul; Athens and the ever-amusing remark of the erudite tourist: "Well, I've seen the Acropolis. But where are the four horsemen?"; those eagle-nest monasteries of Thessaly; Ragusa, Naples, the Riviera; and suddenly home again. And from the Golden Age of Greece to the gilded age of New York seemed a far cry.

Buffaloes Go Wild

Oriental water buffalo imported to Hawaii more than 20 years ago for use as farm animals, and then abandoned, have reverted to wild ways on Molokai Island.

Egg 'Prints' Identify Grocery Store Thieves

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 13 (AP)—When William F. Keefe, 24, fell into a crate of eggs while he was robbing a local store Wednesday, as police say he did, he made a mistake. At any rate, when he was arrested yesterday, police assert that his clothes were liberally plastered with the remains of several dozen eggs, and they also say he confessed not only to falling into the eggs but to a lot of other things as well.

With Keefe, police arrested Roger F. Delucks, 25. They say the pair, after robbing the store where Keefe had the egg trouble, robbed another store, stole a taxicab and drove to Northampton where they got stuck in the mud, stole another auto and drove back here, where they were arrested.

The men, both of whom have long police records, were bound over to the grand jury in the district court here.

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Roumania Regains Support in Battle To Help Literacy

Special Attention to Be Paid to Building Up the Nation's Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—A policy of putting education at the door of the remotest and poorest peasants in Roumania has been announced here.

Dr. C. Anghelescu, new minister of public instruction, declared in an interview that he will begin his fight for literacy just where he left off in 1928 when his Government was defeated by the Maniu Party.

It was Dr. Anghelescu who, immediately after the World War, laid the foundation stone of universal education in Roumania. Before his time few people outside of the cities and large towns could read a newspaper.

He built so many school houses that teachers could not be found to fill them. After five years' absence from power he says that he has returned to find much of his work demolished and faulty conceptions of education in practice.

Special attention will be given to technical professions and physical education; but above all the moral enlightenment of youth will occupy a major place, for Dr. Anghelescu considers that every youth must become first of all an honest, conscientious and upright citizen upon whom the state will build for the future.

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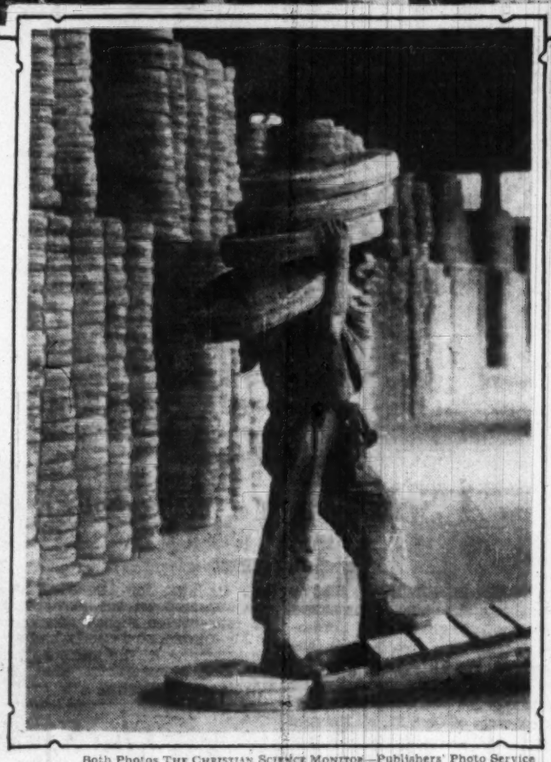

Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Publishers' Photo Service

Beans in Bulk in Manchuria

Upper—Carting the Staple Product to Enormous Storage Bins at Kaiyuang. One of the Produce Centers of the Country. Lower—Glimpse of the Mountains of Bean Cake at Dairen Wharves.

World Expects Gold Capture By Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

Bank of New York has been holding as close as possible a control over the dollar abroad by the investment of over $75,000,000 in foreign gold. Only today purchases of nearly $3,000,000 worth of bar gold, all that was available in the London market, were attributed to American gold buyers operating for the RFC and Federal Rsrv Bank.

If President Roosevelt moves to recapture gold held by the Federal Reserve System—nationalization of gold, it is conveniently called—he will be taking the first step toward dollar devaluation.

Many have thought that, despite the President's confidence in the legality of such a move, he may still seek congressional authority both for that step and for the subsequent one, which is confiscation of the surplus accruing from a mark-up of gold if the dollar is devaluated.

Many Possibilities

Cutting the gold value of the dollar in half would release half the gold reserves, or in dollars make possible an issue of a sum equivalent to the original gold, $3,600,000,000. But the possibilities once this monetary gold is released are myriad and some experts have felt that a profit amounting to as much as $10,000,000,000 could be pyramided on the basis of devaluation.

But the first step, before such "profits" can be taken, is decision on the time and extent of devaluation. If the present level, of around 64 cents gold, is decided upon as the value of the new dollar, the step might be taken in conjunction with Great Britain. Difficulties of international agreement, however, are nearly as great as the advantages accruing from such an amicable arrangement.

Other experts, therefore, are urging the President to cut the dollar the whole way within his power, to 50 cents. In this case, he would go considerably below the present depreciation to the pound, and an international agreement would not be possible.

There are three different levels indicated as possible devaluation points. The first is approximately 64 cents, about where the currency has rested in the foreign exchanges for nearly a month. The second is 60.69 cents, the theoretical value indicated by the RFC gold price of $34.06. And the third is 50 cents, under the Thomas amendment.

Gold at Its Own Price

Whichever of these levels is sought, a corollary step may be gold purchases by the Treasury or RFC in the gold market at the Treasury price. Purchases so far have been at the world price, and offer of the official American price would be a mark-down of the dollar to that level. It would fit precisely with devaluation, and at the same time make the official price of gold fixed at the Treasury an international reality instead of a fictitious sum.

Whatever happens, the way is open to a tremendous expansion of the currency. Release of the superfluous percentage of gold reserves, in whatever form the Administration utilizes, means a speedy augmentation to surpluses now held in banks, where the money inevitably finds its way. If combined with a feeling of general confidence and security in the country generally, together with enthusiasm on the part of inflationists—and these seemingly inconsistent steps are not impossible—the effects in the way of a boom are unpredictable.

Senator Elmer Thomas (D), of Oklahoma, leader of the inflationist group, today declared "we may have already started, without realizing it, into such a boom as America has never known."

Even conservative bankers are prepared to agree that such may become the case, only they do not regard the results as entirely salutary. If all the previously dammed-up bank surpluses should start flowing at once, augmented by release of half the monetary gold in the country in some form decided by the Administration, then inflation with a vengeance would result, they point out.

They warn that the resultant flood might be as harmful as the drought which preceded it, and that wise irrigational control is necessaary. To this end, they have discovered a hitherto unsuspected break. It is that clause of the Thomas amendment permitting lateration of the legal 40 per cent gold reserve held by the Federal Reserve System.

Instead of lowering the reserve, these bankers would have it increased to check the inflationary flood gates. That is the only barrier they foresee and they are grateful that by an inadvertence the provision crept into the Thomas amendment.

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Mysteries of Ages Are in China's Soil, Mrs. Tomita Says

It is the soil of China which will yield the mysteries of ages yet untold, Mrs. Kojiro Tomita told her audience in the lecture hall of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts yesterday morning.

This first of four lectures arranged by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Club, for the benefit of the State Federation Art Scholarship Fund, served as an introduction to the museum's very valuable collection of Oriental antiquities.

Lantern slide illustrations of elaborately designed Chinese bronzes of the twelfth century before Christ, clapperless bells which the followers of Confucius throughout history have used to summon the shades of the departed to family gatherings in antechambers built for that purpose, near the tombs; curious enamels; delicately painted landscapes on silken fans—landscapes particularly composed, in the national tradition, to tempt the beholder to seek and enter such scenes; and stone statuary of the the fifth century A. D., accompanied Mrs. Tomita's most interesting discourse.

Concluding with a Sung Dynasty painting, depicting Buddha, surrounded by both heavenly and earthly divinities listening to him expound the lesson of the lotus—which is that as the flower, growing in the mire, blossoms in all its purity, so mankind can develop regardless of origin or environment—the lecturer stated that in addition to the many objects on exhibition there are others in storage, which are available for inspection on request.

The Boston Museum, she said, houses the world's finest collection of Chinese and Japanese art ever gathered under one roof. She is the wife of the curator of Eastern art, and both she and Mr. Tomita have made considerable research in Oriental lands.

Manchus Forecast Bean Crop Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Soya beans, which form the basis of Manchuria's export trade, representing about 60 per cent of world production of the bean, show an unexpectedly high return in the third crop forecast of the Manchu staple farm products for 1933. The bean total is estimated at 5,205,000 metric tons, which is an increase of 22 per cent over the corresponding figures of the preceding year.

The whole crop forecast has been put at 18,477,000 metric tons, which, as compared with the 1932 estimated yield, shows an increase of 3,114,000 metric tons, or 20 per cent. The survey has been carried out jointly by the Department of Industry of the Manchoukuo Government and the South Manchuria railway.

Kaoliang, which is the leading foodstuff of the farming people of Manchuria aas well as the principal food for animals, is estimated to yield 4,229,000 metric tons, which is 13 per cent above the corresponding estimate of the previous year.

On the whole, the situation as shown by the third crop forecast is considered more favorable than that of the preceding year, owing to moderate climatic conditions.

Missouri Breaks Anti-Saloon Planks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 13—The old open saloon of pre-prohibition days was returned to Missouri under liquor legislation approved yesterday by the special session of the State Legislature.

This ignores the recent plea of President Roosevelt to the chairman of the Missouri Democratic Committee against reëstablishment of the open saloon by a Democratic Legislature and is contrary to anti-saloon planks in the platforms adopted by the state conventions of both parties in 1932. The bill was passed after a three-month deadlock. A retail sales tax of 1 per cent was also passed.

Under the liquor bill, saloons will be licensed in St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Springfield, Joplin, Jefferson City, Hannibal, University City and Sedalia. Intoxicating liquor may be sold by the bottle in stores and confectionaries throughout the State. Cities and towns other than those named will need to approve sale by the drink by majority vote before it is legal. Sale by the drink is forbidden in communities of fewer than 500 persons and in all unincorporated areas such as taverns at crossroads.

'Princess Marina' to Be Given

A musical play entitled "Princess Marina," the work of two well-known Boston residents, will be presented tonight by the Newton Dramatic Club, at the Newton High School at 8 o'clock. The lyrics and music are by Mrs. Moses Gulesian and the story is from the pen of Mrs. Larz Anderson.

Recovery Program Urged in Britain By Manufacturers

More Purchasing Power Called Nation's Need by Manchester Union

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The announcement by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that a surplus is in sight, has synchronized with a demand by the Manchester branch of the National Union of Manufacturers for the adoption in the United Kingdom of some of the main features of Mr. Roosevelt's recovery program.

In a recent address to weavers at Halifax Mr. Chamberlain said, "Our budget is balanced and I have every hope that at the end of the current financial year we shall have a substantial surplus."

The Manchester manufacturers take the view that it will not do to rely upon such complacency. They have just unanimously adopted a resolution expressing "grave anxiety" concerning the present economic situation, and demanding a change in the financial system calculated to secure that those who need the goods produced by British factories should have the money with which to buy.

Mr. Thomas H. Redfern, chairman of the branch, in moving this resolution said such change was necessary to make effective the potential demand that is now impotent.

"We need today," he said, "some change which will release the consuming power of our own people. We cannot afford to pursue a low-wage policy. We are aiming to develop the home market. The purpose of our productive policy must be to promote the consumption of British goods by British people. We must see that British people have the power to buy what the British manufacturer has the equipment to make.

"If we can release some of the potential demands of those who are unemployed, and of the low-paid employed, by discovering a way of providing them with sufficient purchasing power it willl not be long before so many will be drawn into industry again as a result of the absorption of present stocks and of the demand created that our unemployment problem will dwindle to more manageable proportions."

The viewpoints of Mr. Chamberlain and the Manchester manufacturers are regarded here as mutually supplementary rather than opposed to one another. The Chancellor's claim that conditions generally in Britain are much better than they were is not disputed. On the other hand the fact that 2,280,000 people are still out of work in the United Kingdom gives point to the Manchester manufacturers' contention that the partial recovery which has taken place cannot be maintained without national effort along lines analagous to those adopted in the United States.

Virginia Buys Markers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A contract for the manufacture of historical markers which are to be placed in various sections of Virginia in the near future has been made with the Salem (Va.) Foundry and Machine Works, it was announced by Dr. H. J. Eckenrode, head of the history division of the State Conservation and Development Commission. The contract was awarded the Salem firm through the office of the state purchasing agent.

Clydeside Worker Can Now Purchase Extra Bit of Bacon

Construction of Giant Cunarder Assures Fuller Larder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Corner grocery stores in drab Clydeside streets are crowded today with women and children happily buying that extra bit of bacon they feel they can afford in consequence of the announcement at last made authoritatively that there is to be work once more for husbands and fathers upon the world's greatest liner, the giant Cunarder "No. 534," which for two years has lain here unfinished.

The gaunt frame of this liner towers in blackened outline above an almost equally desolate forest of crane and scaffolding in the yard of Messrs. John Brown & Co. The yard has a number similar to that of the vessel. It is one of a series opening upon the river like cupboards where every pigeon-hole contains a ship when times are good.

Nearly £2,000,000 were spent upon the vessel between May, 1930, when the contract for its construction was first awarded and December, 1931, when 3806 men employed upon it received what for most of them proved to be the last pay envelopes they would get for two years. It was then reckoned that another five months' work would have rendered the hull ready for launching. But business was so bad that the Cunard Company found itself compelled to call a halt.

Negotiations for restarting construction have gone on ever since. The long delay that has occurred in their fructification has been due to the world trade slump. The chief difficulty has been sufficiently to reduce competition amongst British transatlantic services as to render economically possible under presently decreased traffic conditions, the running of such a super luxury liner as No. 534 was to be.

Government assistance was sought but was conditioned upon the conclusion of an effective merger between the North Atlantic fleets of the Cunard and White Star Lines.

This merger is not even yet quite complete but so advanced a stage has been reached in the negotiations as to have enabled the Government to announce its plans for providing the necessary funds.

Legislation for this purpose is to be introduced in the House of Commons.

The vessel, as originally designed, was to have had an over all length of 1018 feet and gross tonnage of 73,000. There were to have been 11 decks. The machinery included enormous propellers each driven by an independent set of high pressure water-tube boilers.

The original plans included the building of a sister vessel so as to enable a continuous cross-Atlantic service to be maintained.

Statue of Jesus Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A protocol signed at Lima, Peru, in compliance with the Treaty of Lima of 1929, calls for erection on the summit of the Morro of Arica of a statue of Christ Jesus in the attitude of proclaiming his doctrine of peace and love. The words "Love One Another as I have Loved You" are to be engraved on the pedestal and the coats-of-arms of Chile and Peru are to be the only ornamentation. The corner stone is to be laid Oct. 12, 1934, and the inauguration is scheduled for May 2, 1935.

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Flooding of World Markets By Japan Starts Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

the vanishing point, according to the electrical syndicate there. Japanese lamps enter 90 per cent less expensive than Austrian and German ones.

Wagon loads of these Oriental products are reported pouring into Hungary under Austrian labels. Bicycles and watches come to Italian ports at irresistible prices.

Imports of Japanese electric lamps into the United States have risen from 37,000,000 units in 1928 to 70,000,000 in 1931. Lamps for Christmas trees are reported at $0.73 per 100, against $2.35 for local American products.

Marseilles reports artificial silk kimonos landed at one-sixth the French price, before application of the duty. Dutch industries combat similar conditions at home, after progressively giving way for several years in the Dutch East Indies. There, from 1925 to 1931, Dutch imports fell, as did British. Meanwhile, Japanese exports to that area rose from 11 to 17 per cent of the total, a figure 2 per cent ahead of Holland.

At a recent meeting in Brussels, Belgian cotton men met in the presence of high state officials to consider measures for meeting Japanese competition. They concluded that the latter defies European wage reduction or further rationalization.

"We could not meet these Japanese prices if we paid no wages and renounced all profit," is a typical remark heard all over Europe.

Nor is it only in products of manufacturing industry that Nippon's bid for markets is felt. Unshelled nuts entering South Africa have led to consideration of tariffs graduated in accord with the wages and hours of labor in countries of origin.

Japanese familiar with sales methods of their country meanwhile state that a really intensive drive for world markets has not yet begun. They say Occidental salesmanship is greatly superior to their own.

"Our goods have to sell themselves," is a typical opinion.

A change in this reported situation is evidenced in the number of Japanese trade missions being sent to various parts of the world. Museums of commerce are being set up in Latin-American countries. Argentina and Brazil have reciprocated by sending trade missions to Japan. Through a council of governmental and industrial representatives, Japan is planning societies of exportation in each Latin-American country.

The trade mission to India, seeking to iron out difficulties incident to the textile competition with Great Britain, presents a later aspect of this same trend. It also shows the vital political issues bound up with the entrance into world markets of cheap Japanese goods.

Cotton Funds Buy Land

Southern agricultural colleges report that numerous farmers are using cotton benefit payments under the crop control program to make down payments on land of their own.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

The King of Dancers

A Review by W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

Nijinsky: A Biography by Romola Nijinsky, his Wife. London: Gollancz. 10s. 6d. net.

MME. NIJINSKY'S biography of her husband has a background so varied and rich in color that only an extraordinary figure could stand out against it. Somehow all the world conspired to be a stage for Nijinsky. He was born at Kiev, the City of Four Hundred Churches, and his early childhood was spent in traveling interminably by coach with his father's troupe of ballet dancers. These hardy artists found their way to the most remote and hidden corners of European and Asiatic Russia. Always there were the churches to which the deeply religious mother, also a dancer, invariably took her children: those almost fabulous buildings with the "big, bulbous, glittering towers, the deep, sonorous chimes and mellow bells, the gloomy scent of incense, the colorful painted walls, the golden icons and the richly robed, jeweled, long-bearded popes." And to the Nijinsky children, playing in and out and about the theaters, fairyland seemed nearer and more solid than fact.

The scene changes with the entry of little Vaslav—he was one of six boys chosen from 150—into the famous Imperial School of Dancing, with its iron, military discipline and an atmosphere in which school, theater, officialdom and Court strangely commingled. Karsavina has recorded her first glimpse of Nijinsky in the school. "I glanced casually and could not believe my eyes; one boy in a leap rose far above the heads of the others and seemed to tarry in the air. 'Who is that?' I asked Michael Oubouchov, his master. 'It is Nijinsky; the little devil never comes down with the music. . . . I felt it was all unreal and could not have been; the boy looked quite unconscious of his achievement, prosy and even backward." After eight years Nijinsky passed automatically into the Imperial Opera House, known as the Mariinsky Theater. Although none could deny his brilliance as a dancer, there was a "but." The company said to one another, "He is not much to look at, and will never be a first-rate mime."

* * *

Soon, however, came another change and this time the background was the gorgeous Ballet of the Russian Renaissance—just before the war—directed by the master Sergei Pavlovitch Diaghilev. The outcome was astonishing. Diaghilev had divined possibilities undreamt of by Nijinsky's fellow-artists and the audiences at the Marinsky Theater. Again to borrow Karsavina's words: "The guise of a plain, unprepossessing boy fell off—a creature exotic, feline, elfin, completely eclipsed the respectable comeliness, the dignified commonplace of conventional virility." When Sarah Bernhardt first saw him dance in Paris she cried, "I am afraid, I am afraid, because I see the greatest actor in the world."

After the break with Diaghilev came the war and later the scene shifts rapidly—New York and an American tour, Spain, South America and the Nijinsky home in St. Moritz. But the last part of the biography will seem a sad epilogue to those whose chief interest is centered on Nijinsky the artist and his significance in the art of dance. This review is not concerned with Mme. Nijinsky's biography as a human document, or with the frailties of some of those who people it, but in passing, it may be said that many disquieting pages and passages would have been better left unwritten. Why strip off the motley, the paint and the powder? There is already enough public confusion between the personalities of artists and their work.

* * *

Nijinsky was a striking example of a puzzling phenomenon of the theater. Off the stage, in ordinary society, he was silent and preoccupied, and so unobtrusive that even at parties given in his honor he instinctively made for the quietest corner of the room. Thus he was difficult to lionize and Mrs. Leo Hunter herself would have found him a handful. But a single step on to the stage transformed this self-effacing little man into one of the most powerful figures in dramatic history. Some mysterious quality instantly caught and held every eye, and the brightest galaxy of dancing stars paled in the presence of Nijinsky. Perhaps the explanation lies in an art operating through a prodigious technique. He knew all the secrets of rhythm, and as Mme. Nijinsky tells us, even in his pauses he reëchoed the preceding movement—"he made the audience feel as if this preceding movement and the one to come were fused in a thrilling whole." He explained to her that dancing should be as simple as one breath taken after another, and, though every step is a separate action, it must seem to be the natural and harmonious consequence of all previous action.

His power of seeming "to tarry in the air," as Karsaving put it, had to be seen to be believed. The famous last leap in "Spectre de la Rose"—from front stage to back in a single bound—the leap sideways in "Le Pavilion d'Armide," the "Entre-Chat Dix" eight "entrechats" are very exceptional—were feats of virtuosity which have never been rivaled by any other dancer. But to the panegyrics of admirers Nijinsky always said simply "I am not a jumper; I am an artist." He had no patience with "the pitiful performances" of the so-called "modern school." "It is merely attitudinizing and not dancing at all," he said, and always referred to its exponents as "mushroom dancers." "C'est du Duncan" became a stock comment on everything poor in technique. In passing it may be mentioned that Nijinsky never used a mirror to correct his faults. "I always see myself dancing," he said, "I can visualize myself so thoroughly that I know exactly what I look like, just as if I sat in the midst of an audience."

One of the most interesting chapters is that on "Nijinsky as Choreographer." In "L'Après-midi d'un Faune" and the "Sacre du Printemps" Nijinsky evolved a new technique through which he liberated movement by the use of straight lines and angles used as an opposition to the serpentine and the spiral—the basis of the old classical dance. He thus gave to the dance a new dissonance, as it were. We are told that he always rebelled against grace of form for the mere sake of grace. To the far too easily accepted notions of beauty and charm he purposely opposed crude movements, in order to change the old conception of the dance. He tried to show that what might first be thought to be ugliness—even the most violent and dissonant gesture—can be a perfect form of expression if it is in harmony with the choreographer's basic conception. Acting and dancing he brought together by their relationship of movement.

No wonder the famous old Maestro Cecchetti was scornful. When he put Karsavina and Nijinsky through their exercises he always began: "Tamara Platonova, Vaslav Fomiten. You may be celebrated, great artists, but here in my class you are my pupils, nothing but my pupils. Please forget all your crazy modern movements, all that Fokine, Nijinsky nonsense. Please, ras, dwa, tri, chetiri . . ." And the Maestro never tired of denouncing "that sick-cat music of Stravinsky and those crazy French composers."

Nijinsky was the father of "modernism" in the art of dance and his successors owe much if not everything to him. With all its dark shadows, this vivid biography gives the fullest picture yet of an art movement which, as the author says, swept along with its painters, poets, writers, sculptors, architects, the reigning kings of fashion, and the effects of which were felt even in the political world. Rarely in history has there been a more lavish outpouring of beauty.

Vienna Musical Events

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

LATELY in Vienna there have been fewer native than guest conductors. The visitors were mostly from Italy. That Toscanini should have come first was, of course, unfortunate for the others. After him there was bound to be more or less of an anticlimax. At one of the studio concerts Rito Selvaggi, one of the leading men of the Italian Radio, gave us some Italian music—including a few of his own compositions—of no great importance. Of a much higher standard was the concert with the Vienna Symphonic Orchestra conducted by Arturo Lucon. The performance of Rossini's Overture to "Semiramis" was masterly in its refinement and virtuosity; one had the impression of hearing the piece for the first time.

The other part of the program—Richard Strauss's "Don Juan," Schubert's C major Symphony and the "Meistersinger" Prelude—was far less effective, in spite of the bravura and much excellent detail work. They were probably too Italian in conception. Lucon is an outstanding conductor, especially for Italian opera, but he lacks the versatility which enables Toscanini to penetrate to the heart of every work. This was most noticeable in Schubert's symphony. Viennese musicians are second to none in their intimacy with the language of Schubert. They possess a simple and natural style which is entirely in keeping with the form and content. It was therefore strange that, under the authority of the Italian conductor, the Viennese orchestral players should, so to speak, forget their own language and play with a foreign accent and in a rather exaggerated manner.

* * *

After his own fashion Felix Weingartner has come to some understanding with Schubert. Weingartner's Sixth Symphony was written in memory of Schubert. In the Scherzo he uses sketches made by Schubert for the Scherzo of the B minor Symphony, and also the same key, as a token of homage. He conducted his symphony at a Philharmonic concert. It is a good copy in style; one could hardly expect more from such an attempt. Then came Lotte Lehmann who, with her wonderful voice, sang a Lieder-cycle, "An den Schmerz," composed by Weingartner on some poems by his wife, Frau Carmen Studer, and dedicated to Lotte Lehmann. The *pièce de résistance* of the concert was, however, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

An original if somewhat naïvely arranged program was given at the Vienna Radio under the title "Die Stadt" (The Town). A number of towns were here presented to us: Nürnberg (Overture to the "Meistersinger"), Paris ("Paris," an orchestral piece by Delius), London ("Jahrmarkt bei London" by Klenau), Rome ("Fontane di Roma" by Respighi), and Detroit ("Flivver ten Million" by Converse). Whether the pieces chosen are representative of the corresponding towns or not must remain an open question. The musical geography lesson we were given at the concert may not have been visually clear but it was, for the most part, delightful to listen to.

* * *

On Dec. 3 we celebrated Anton Webern's birthday. It seems incredible that this man who stands in the front row of the musical advance-guard should have already attained his present age. But if idealism and courage stand for youth, then Webern is certainly still a young man. The Vienna section of the International Society for Contemporary Music gave a concert in his honor. Dr. Bach, a writer on music who has done much for Viennese musical life, spoke in an introductory speech of Webern's important achievements in the domain of art. This was followed by a selection from Webern's compositions: a beautiful and very skillful choral work, "Entflieht auf leichten Kahnen," extremely well done by Dr. Gals's Madrigal Society; pieces for violin and cello; several songs and the String Quartet, op. 5. Some of the items had to be repeated.

The performers were mostly young musicians who triumphantly mastered their difficult tasks. It was a pleasure to see with what understanding and ease the violinist Dea Gombrich, the singer Aenne Michalsky, and particularly the Galimir Quartet, played this music which, to a former generation, had offered almost insoluble problems. The technical difficulties are certainly not less great, but they are more easily mastered because the young people of today already feel what Webern wishes to say through his music.

A Basis for Decoration

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

STRONG is the decorative note in the forty-third annual exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, which continues until Jan. 28 at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. As decoration in itself is scarcely a sufficient reason for the existence of a framed painting, it is interesting to notice how resolute have been many of these artists in their search for the balancing elements of expression, interpretation or representation as pictorial basis for decoration. It is as if they recognized that there is ever a temptation to stop short when a graceful arabesque had been achieved. Here and there one may see how they have gone beyond facile effects to indicate firm causes for those effects.

* * *

In "Crowned Cranes," by Mrs. Jessie Arms Botke, one notices how realistically firm has been her mastery of her materials, as evidenced in the drawing of birds seen as they stand in a marsh against intently observed young bamboo shoots in the background. Out of a sheer assembling of facts she has gone forward to a personal heightening of those facts by omitting details that are without compositional significance and by accenting the color nuances in the lily pads upon the dark water.

Transcription of nature motifs into a decorative key keeps solidly the cactus-like plants uprearing from wave-like earth forms against a gold and carmine sky in "Giant Caladium," by Mrs. Alexandrina Robertson Harris. "Moonlight in Venice" is a transcription in blue and silver silhouette of the vista across moonlit water. There is style of line and all-over pattern in "Mary Wallace," by Miss Mary K. Karasick. Every pictorial element counts in Miss Artemis Tavshanjian's miniature portrait of Mrs. Oshin Agathon. It is good to see contrast used in a medium that rather too often runs to soft and vague tonalities.

* * *

"The Return of the Natives," by Mrs. Katherine Langthorne Adams, captures the indications of movement in a horse-drawn wagon that contains a man and woman proceeding on their leisurely way. There is action in the forward thrusts and the sideways sag of the ancient vehicle. "Manhattan Patterns," by Mrs. Ethel Blanchard Colliver, discerns an unforced decorative contrast between the foreground tree forms and the shapes of the skyscraper apartments in the distance. Color she uses, too, in adroit harmonic arrangements.

The somewhat unpromising material of a tenement room, in "The Washerwoman," provides Miss Elaine Rawlinson with sufficient theme, in the forms of mother and child and a wash on the line, for a composition that recalls Daumier's hymns to the common life. Mrs. Virginia Keep Clark in "The Twins' Birthday" ranges to the opposite pole with her tender portrait of little girls in white, reflecting the sheltering care they have received. "Curiosity," by Miss Eleanor Parke Custis, is noteworthy in its discernment of the great lines of movement in a group formed by a cat and three kittens. A mood is captured, too, and the whole is projected against a background of garden flowers. Other outstanding pictures include Miss Ruth Wilcox's portrait of Mrs. R. Turner Wilcox, with its reticent use of red in the undersleeve of a black dress, and its fully realized head; and Mrs. Marion Gray Traver's transcription of the mood of a snowy day in "Winter Weather."

Among the sculpture is Miss Brenda Putnam's head of Miss Amelia Earhart, which bears repeated study with its discovery of a legitimately decorative treatment of the hair. She also shows a design for a memorial with two figures in the fundamental buff tone of the stone kneeling beside gray-blue cactus forms, a handsome arrangement. Miss Katharine Lane's "Cat" attains to an effective stylization in its consistent sharpening of all the plane edges. "Fate," by Miss Ilse V. Niswonger, makes play with a gray patina on a reddish plaster base in the mask-like presentation of two heads.

NANCY BARNHART

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

ARNOLD SCHONBERG

A Schönberg Program

By L. A. SLOPER

ARNOLD SCHÖNBERG, first of the guest conductors to occupy the fortnight of Dr. Koussevitzky's midwinter vacation from the labors of conducting the Boston Symphony Orchestra, arranged a program of his own compositions for the concerts of Jan. 11, at Harvard University, and of Jan. 12 and 13 at Symphony Hall, Boston. In Sanders Theater, Cambridge, he made his first appearance in America as conductor of a symphony orchestra. On the following afternoon he was unable to take the stand. Mr. Richard Burgin, assistant conductor, therefore led the orchestra through the first half of the program, which consisted of the transcription of Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in E flat, and the "Verklärte Nacht," as arranged for string orchestra. Dr. Koussevitzky, recalled from his hearthside, arrived in time to take over the second half of the program, substituting the First Symphony of Brahms for the scheduled tone poem, "Pelleas und Melisande," of Schönberg.

* * *

The program selected by the distinguished guest to represent his musical output was, it will be observed, singularly unrepresentative. The two original items on it were among the earliest of his creations. The Bach arrangement is faithful and brilliant, but it is Bach and not Schönberg. The "Verklärte Nacht" and "Pelleas" are the work of a composer who was still under the obvious influence of Wagner and Strauss. A quite different man is represented by other works which this commentator happens to have heard such as the "Pierrot Lunaire" and the "Glückliche Hand"; still a romantic, to be sure, but not so obviously echoing his predecessors. It would, it seems, have been more to the point to include the "Five Pieces" or the Chamber Symphony.

* * *

Subscribers—and reviewers—must take, though, what is set before them. It was unfortunate that the Friday subscribers' view of Schönberg's music should have been even more restricted than the composer intended. Mr. Burgin, picking up the baton without notice, could hardly be expected to do justice to the scores. It is not surprising that the performance of the Bach transcription was ill-balanced, muddy and pedestrian; it is remarkable that it went as well as it did. The performance of the Sextet was naturally much better; it is essentially chamber music. There was tremendous applause for Mr. Schönberg, who appeared on the platform at the intermission Friday afternoon; for Mr. Burgin, who clearly had won the sympathy of the audience, and for Dr. Koussevitzky and his magnificent orchestra.

Thrillers and Mr. Armstrong

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

EMBASSY THEATER — "Without Witness," a play in three acts and a prologue, by Anthony Armstrong and Harold Simpson, produced Dec. 26, 1933.

What makes Mr. Anthony Armstrong so admirable a writer of detective thrillers is the fact that he combines an extraordinary flair for the construction of ingenious plots with an apparently total inability to draw convincing characters. That we are justified in regarding his feeble character-drawing as unintentional would seem to follow from certain remarks which he has made in an interview on the subject of the new play, "Without Witness," written in collaboration with Mr. Harold Simpson. Comparing it with "Ten Minute Alibi"—which continues to pack the Haymarket Theater after a run that has already lasted more than 11 months—Mr. Armstrong observed that he hoped "Without Witness" would show real and living characters instead of the mere puppets which work out the excellent story of the previous play. Fortunately, this hope was unfounded. The characters of "Without Witness" are as wooden as any Mr Armstrong has ever invented.

There are the loutish second husband, and the wife who thinks (wrongly, of course) that she has poisoned him; the handsome, wealthy, chivalrous and stupid first husband to whom she flees in her distress, and who tries to fake up for her a complicated alibi; an astute detective who sifts out the case against the wife with indefatigable pertenacity until five minutes before the end, when, for no reason at all that we could discover, he unexpectedly becomes her devoted ally, and helps her to establish her innocence; a farcical woman doctor; and so on and so forth—every one of them characters taken from stock.

All this, of course, is to the good, because an intellectual thriller with convincing characters would either be intolerable, or else become an entirely different sort of play. "Ten Minute Alibi" is a masterpiece of its class, but it would be unendurable if its characters were believable—unless, that is, it were entirely remodeled.

On the score of ingenuity "Without Witness" is not so good as the author's previous play, but it is the equal of anything that anyone else has done in this line. The scene in the second act, in which the first husband returns to the flat where the supposed crime has taken place, in order to put back the bottle of poison, and finds the police unexpectedly in possession, is excellently planned and written. But the last act suffers through being devoted to explanation rather than action. It seems odd, too, that Mr. Armstrong, usually so astute in these matters, should have left the unsatisfactory impression that the truthfulness of his heroine's confession depends on her unsupported word when an analysis of the contents of her glass would have settled the question definitely.

Plays like this do not give great opportunities for spectacular acting. Mr. Ian Hunter behaves pleasantly as the pleasant husband, Mr. Terence Downing unpleasantly as the unpleasant husband, and Miss Cecily Byrne shows that one can moan and moan, and be a heroine.

H. H.

Portrait Painting

The Technique of Portrait Painting: A Practical Guide, by Harrington Mann. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $6.

In its second series, the New Art Library has published a well-illustrated volume on the technique of portrait painting by a man who has practiced and achieved worldly success in the art. The publishers in a note assure us that Mr. Harrington Mann has revealed the secret of his success.

This is an amusing, and in a sense an annoying book. The painter, of the Glasgow school, has recorded his theories and ruminations. His chatty, informal manner is pleasant and informative. It imparts a good deal of valuable information and conveys to the novice painter a good many hints; to the layman it makes clear the complications and pitfalls, the pleasure and the problems of portraying. A large number of illustrations exhibit the process from the rough sketch through composing, drawing, coloring; it even carries on to the relation of painter to client.

The book is free of textbook dullness. Although the old masters are shown in illustration and commented upon from the professional viewpoint, Mr. Mann's ideas and pictures dominate. He is a portraitist on the agreeable, flattering, optimistic side, tending to soften asperities, to lyricize his subjects. He paints people, not as they are, but as they would like to be seen—handsome, rosy, strong. His portraits differ from the masters, fundamentally. Here is an array—Holbein, Titian, Velásquez, Goya, Rembrandt—in which there is no softening, no mitigation of characteristics. It would be better if the masters had been omitted, so far as the author's work is concerned, because artistically the two groups do not belong on the same level.

Mr. Mann has little taste for modernism; he has not even the timidity to refrain from criticizing it. Needless to say, he is not in accord with new experiment; that one can judge from his own style. Nevertheless, one cannot survey the field of portraiture without discovering a new note introduced by contemporary artists. Van Gogh cannot be dismissed as readily as Mr. Mann would dismiss him, nor can Cézanne be ignored. The two have been absorbed into the history of portraiture; that cannot be denied.

D. A.

The Six-Four Chord

The Evolution of the Six-Four Chord: A Chapter in the History of Dissonance Treatment, by Glen Haydon. University of California Press, $4.

AS DR. HAYDON indicates early in this book, the derivation and treatment of the six-four chord has been one of the greatest theoretical problems of European music. The rules that the theorists of past and present have applied to this chord are an excellent example of the near-axiom that the theory of music usually lags about a half-century behind its practice.

In an introduction to the present volume, Mr. Albert Elkus states that "the six-four chord is a dissonance which is characteristic both of the contrapuntal and the harmonic schools and forms a connecting link between them. . . . Its development is no doubt similar to that of many if not all, dissonant chords; first the instinctive and sometimes even crude use of a dissonance for its own sake and later its crystallization into a chord, not necessarily because of any basic affinity existing between its tones, but on account of its use and function. The same process is at work with regard to dissonance in contemporary music. Indeed, the history of all our dissonances suggests that a chord should be defined as any group of tones which have become convincingly associated."

Such is the general modern view and thus, although the chord evidently originated from suspensions and appoggiaturas and is still, to some extent, treated as such, today we regard the six-four combination as the second inversion of the triad.

Dr. Haydon has approached his subject with painstaking industry and careful analysis. The sources to which he looked for examples are well chosen and representative. And the reader who is not appalled by the formidable coded lists of references can but be amazed at the effort that must have been expended in compiling them.

Although it is not so stated by the author, it is probable that "The Evolution of the Six-Four Chord" is the thesis which he presented to the University of Vienna for his Doctor of Philosophy degree last spring. Therein lies its chief defect; for doctorate theses, written with specialized academic aims, almost habitually contain an amount of material particularly designed to impress a faculty. Instances of this in the present work are the inconsistent and unnecessary use of the esoteric movable clefs in the musical examples and the author's habit of quoting from French and German critical works without translating. That a work of this type can be sufficiently scholarly and nevertheless stimulatingly and interestingly written has already been proved by Mr. R. O. Morris in his spirited "Contrapuntal Technique in the Sixteenth Century."

Dr. Haydon carries his investigation from the thirteenth century through the English madrigalists of the sixteenth. He concludes that "the six-four chord is seen to have played a not inconsiderable part in manifold interrelated developments, of great import for the future of the art of music, such as the crystallization of the idea of chord inversion, the gradual refinement in the use of dissonance, the establishment of solid cadence forumlæ, the growth of feeling for tonality and, finally, the inception of the notion of modulation."

Since these conclusions strike no essentially new note in the field of musicological research the chief value of "The Evolution of the Six-Four Chord" is as a reference book. In the final analysis, Dr. Haydon's main achievement is to provide an anthology or dictionary of examples of the use of the six-four chord in its incipient stages.

M. ROBERT ROGERS

Between Stage and Platform

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

CHARACTER makes the difference, according to Mr. Emanuel List, the Metropolitan Opera bass between the vocal art of the concert hall and that of the theater. The demands of impersonation, this seems to mean, may be such as to compel an artist to change his manner of singing, when he goes from the platform to the stage, and to assume in place of his ordinary voice an extraordinary one.

"I put on the beard, and I become somebody else," Mr. List said, discussing matters with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at his studio one day. "When I take part in the performance of a work by Wagner, Mozart, or whoever the composer may be, I must act conscientiously as the drama requires. I must be the figure I am called upon to portray. If I am representing a bewhiskered, domineering type, as often happens, I must sound as well as look what I pretend to be."

His remark, too, settled the question, which is one involving in no small measure those laws of the Medes and Persians known as the traditions of opera. But we may safely, and even profitably, quarrel with the traditions now and then; since by disputing their validity we the better learn how in particular issues they apply.

A man like Mr. List fixes himself up in the likeness of somebody or other from the realm of legend, puts on clothing such as may have been worn in the Dark Ages, or longer ago, and takes in his hand a shield and a battle-lance. That for us to see. Next, he assumes what he thinks will be an appropriate style of speech. That for us to hear. So now, instead of talking in a way that is natural to him as himself, he talks in the way that is traditional in the world of "Walküre," or perchance "Don Giovanni." He becomes Hunding, or the Commendatore. He gets loud in our ears, and fairly seems to shout at us with a great noise.

Things were quite otherwise though, when Mr. List, his accompanist at the pianio, practiced Schubert songs for a half hour, his interviewer "listening. Oh, such magnificence of voice! A voice regulated, moreover, with perfect nicety to every shade of meaning in the words.

"Why don't you sing at the opera house as you sing here?" the interviewer made bold to ask.

Then the answer about keeping in character with the beard. But it was Tradition that replied and not Mr. List at all. For he is a modern artist, a bass of today and not yesterday. On the stage he is an actor, yes indeed; and singer as well.

New Loyalties

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

SHAFTESBURY THEATER — "A Present From Margate," by Ian Hay and A. E. W. Mason, produced by Athole Stewart, Dec. 14, 1933.

The action of this play begins on the Riviera, continues in the Grosvenor Square house of the Duchess of Rye, and ends in the adjoining mansion of a millionairess from Bradford; it is therefore entitled "A Present From Margate," probably on the same convention that ordains that the Cambridge May races shall be rowed in June.

At Margate the Duchess has behaved indiscreetly; and in London, after trying the usual methods of working on charitable committees and giving expensive parties, Mrs. Torrent, the lady from Bradford whose ambition in life is to move up in society, decides to force the Duchess to admit her to her friendship by blackmailing her with incriminating letters. Her plot, however, is foiled by the opportune return to London of one Eric Richmond, a great admirer of the Duchess's and a pillar of the Empire. Displaying an agility rare in pillars, Eric Richmond leaps from the Duchess's balcony to Mrs. Torrent's, and recovers the letters. Unfortunately at the same time he steals the Farnborough diamonds, cunningly concealed in the letters in order to trap him. After this, there is nothing to be done except for the Duchess herself to make the great jump; and after that her legal adviser also follows suit.

Since these activities reveal in the aristocracy qualities which Mrs. Torrent has never suspected, that lady repents of her conduct, and the Duchess, her pride thawing, graciously consents to come to a dance at the Torrent mansion, whereupon Mrs. Torrent, not wanting to trespass too much on exalted good nature, asserts that she is returning to Bradford the very next day. And so everyone is happy, except the audience, which is somewhat embarrassed at this open acknowledgment of social values that most people act on, but very few admit without confusion.

"A Present From Margate" is obviously no masterpiece, and its incidents are at odds with its characterization, for the blackmailing Mrs. Torrent is really a quite worthy person and could not possibly do the things that her authors require of her. But the play provides a lot of genuine amusement, most of it being to the credit of an admirable cast. Miss Joyce Bland, forsaking the serious drama for farce, tells the story of her trip to Margate with great finesse; Mr. Reginald Gardiner, as the not-too-bright young lawyer, has a face whose mobility, endless in resource, would cheer up a weeping willow, and Mr. Michael Shepley, methodically preparing for gymnastics in Grosvenor Square, is a joyous sight not to be forgotten. But Mr. Frank Pettingell, as John Torrent, has the evening's triumph, if a term so spectacular may be applied to a performance of such quietness and steady reality. Here is a stage Yorkshireman, talking with an accent, too, who is not a caricature—a character that must almost be without parallel in the London theater.

H. H.

'Oliver Oliver'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents "Oliver Oliver," a comedy by Paul Osborn; staged by Auriol Lee; beginning Jan. 5, 1934, at the Playhouse.

When this Mr. Osborn uses a word it means something. His dialogue illustrates character and forwards the action. He knows his way about among the stage stencils and he had fun in telling with personal variations the familiar story of the mother who seeks to mend the family fortunes by marrying her son to an heiress. Gayly he skates around the obvious and exposes that sometimes distressing institution, the week-end party. Constance Oakshot tells her guests after dinner on the first day that they might as well all go away. She is as bored as they are though she has the advantage of being used to her son Oliver and the ways of the house they live in. Constance is peeved because when she told her son that the rich Justin Stock had proposed to her, Oliver had not put aside his romantic scruples and asked Phyllis to marry him. He wanted to, but was one of those persons who like to take their time about anything.

Then there is Judith Tiverton, mother of Phyllis, who tells everyone from the first that she is bored, a dryly comic character as acted by Miss Alexandra Carlisle with a warmth and incisiveness that won a laugh nearly every time she opened her lips. Miss Helen Brooks is an altogether personable Phyllis. Mr. Thomas Chalmers is adorable as the lamb from Ohio who strayed among the flashing knives of the Oakshot party and was sheared of his bachelorhood, misogynist though he was when it began. He could not resist the campaign the widow put on, she was so likable in those few moments when Miss Ann Andrews was permitted to show that Mrs. Oakshot was not altogether silly. Mr. Bretaigne Windust as Oliver is the image of a youth we have observed, so immersed in his own cleverness that he must ask wittily for a glass of water, but a real person beneath all his fantastic maneuverings.

E. C. S.

Did You Forget Anyone?

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Progress in Education

The World Adrift

II—The Challenge of Japan

By Raymond Leslie Buell

Published in Collaboration With the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation.

IN THE Orient Japan enjoyed a freedom of action denied to Germany by the European balance of power. The question whether the Japanese military machine would override a disorganized China depended on the extent to which the Japanese civil authorities could control this powerful machine and the respect which these authorities showed for the League of Nations, the Pact of Paris and the Washington treaties. Under these treaties, Japan had solemnly promised to submit its disputes with China to an international forum, and before 1929 the Japanese Government tended to respect the spirit of these undertakings.

With the deepening of the depression, increasing friction over Manchuria and the growing belief that no great power took its international obligations seriously, Japan decided to launch an offensive in Manchuria in September, 1931. Many of its disputes with China over Manchuria related to the interpretation of treaty rights, and could have been adequately settled by adjudication. But pointing out that the United States had refused to submit any question relating to the Panama Canal to arbitration and that England had followed a similarly exclusive policy in Egypt, the Japanese were unwilling to make use of international agencies for the settlement of these differences. Instead, Tokyo appealed to superior force.

Without allies or a strong army of its own, China could seek protection against Japan only in international treaty guarantees. Consequently, it appealed to the League of Nations for aid, and the Council attempted to bring about a friendly settlement. The Japanese representatives promised that troops would be withdrawn into the railway zone when the alleged danger to Japanese interest had subsided, and that Japan would do nothing to aggravate the situation. The Japanese military machine, however, paid no attention to these promises, and notwithstanding the passage of numerous resolutions by the League Council and repeated protests from the United States, Japan proceeded to establish control over Manchuria. The process was completed when the Japanese Government accorded formal recognition to Manchoukuo in September, 1932. Out of "respect" for world opinion, Japan did not openly annex this territory, it merely brought into existence a puppet state, with which it signed an alliance.

Despite the new energy displayed by the League Assembly when it took over the Sino-Japanese dispute from the Council, and the popular demand in some quarters for the imposition of sanctions against Japan, the League and the United States took no effective action to stop what amounted to a war of conquest. To those who had hoped that the establishment of peace machinery had made war impossible, this result came as a crushing disappointment. Yet students of politics could hardly have expected that the great powers, which had been unwilling to intrust League procedure with the revision of their own war-breeding policies, would attempt to impose the League system upon Japan.

The Non-Recognition Doctrine and the Lytton Report

Despite its failure to check Japanese aggression, the League established certain precedents in this dispute which may become of considerable importance if peace machinery is given a chance to survive. The first of these was the non-recognition doctrine, under which every League member and the United States solemnly undertook not to "recognize" any situation brought about by means contrary to the Pact of Paris. Defective as was the non-recognition doctrine, its alternative—the recognition of Manchoukuo by the League and the United States—would probably have meant the end of peace machinery. Admittedly, the non-recognition doctrine had no immediate effect on Japan's position, but it fastened the stigma of moral isolation on Japan and served to keep the Manchuria issue open should the League and the United States decide in the future to make a further effort at settlement. The non-recognition doctrine was a verbal tribute to the principle of international cooperation during a period in history when this principle might otherwise have been destroyed.

A second precedent with an important bearing on the future of peace machinery was the report of the Lytton Commission, sent to the Orient by the League Council to study the fundamental causes of the Sino-Japanese dispute. In this report, published in October, 1932, no difficulty was experienced in solving the problem, which some statesmen and publicists hitherto had declared was insoluble—namely, which of the two parties had been the "aggressor." The report demonstrated without question that Japan had taken the initiative in violating its international obligations, and that its plea of self-defense was unjustified. What is even more important, this report outlined a plan for reconciling and promoting the interests of both Japan and China through the establishment of an autonomous government in Manchuria, subject to the sovereignty of China and the general supervision of the League of Nations. The commission conclusively showed that there was no irreconcilable conflict between Japan and China; that, on the contrary, their real interests could be advanced only by a policy of rapprochment.

Although Japan rejected these findings and withdrew from the League of Nations in March, 1933, the Lytton report made a profound impression on world opinion. It convinced large numbers of people that the League did possess machinery which could bring about a peaceful revision of the status quo and remove underlying causes of war if only the powers really desired an equitable settlement. The view was expressed that if the League could establish a similar commission to study the underlying difficulties in Europe, it might lay a solid foundation for peace. Meanwhile, the League and China proceeded to work out a plan of reconstruction along the lines laid down for China proper by the Lytton report. By 1933 12 League experts were in China rendering technical aid in the most diversified fields. The development of a unified and stabilized government in China would be one of the best guarantees of peace in the Orient, and the League quietly began to assist in achieving this end.

South American Wars

Although South America had remained at peace since the War of the Pacific of 1879, it now proved no more immune from international unrest than Europe or Asia. Despite the conclusion of Pan-American arbitration and conciliation treaties in 1929, two wars broke out in 1932. Both originated in boundary disputes which could easily have been settled by adjudication had the parties been willing to intrust the issue to that method of settlement. Influenced by a distorted nationalism and stimulated by internal instability, the parties resorted to the arbitrament of force. The result was a disastrous war between Bolivia and Paraguay over the Chaco, and a less extensive war between Colombia and Peru over Leticia. None of the belligerents was a first-class power, and, had Pan-Americanism been a real force, it should have quickly settled both disputes. But Pan-Americanism was not effectively organized; and after the mediation by several conflicting American groups had ended in failure, both disputes were referred to the League of Nations. That body, whose demise had been prematurely announced in various quarters, soon succeeded, in coöperation with the United States, in restoring peace in the Leticia area. Bolivia and Paraguay agreed to a similar settlement, but after the League had gone to the extent of sending a commission to the Chaco these powers retracted their promises and again invoked American mediation. One of the problems of the future will be to prevent illicit belligerents from thus playing off one system of peace machinery against the other.

Disarmament or Rearmament?

In accordance with Germany's demand that the rest of the world live up to the promise contained in the League Covenant concerning disarmament, the League for many years attempted to bring about reduction of armaments, particularly in the air and on land. Between 1925 and 1931 a Preparatory Commission representing about 50 nations worked on a draft disarmament convention; and in February 1932 the League summoned a formal conference in the hope of putting this convention into effect.

Although considerable progress was made during the course of the next few months, the fundamental obstacle to reduction was the same as that which had prevented the success of League principles in other fields; the status quo powers were not prepared to surrender their military superiority over Germany so long as there was danger that Germany, once it secured military equality, would attempt to overturn the status quo by force, thus precipitating a new European war. Moreover Japan, having determined to revise the status quo in the Orient by force and having announced its intention of excluding any outside intervention, clearly could not agree to disarm.

The solution of both the European and the Japanese disarmament problems lay in the political rather than in the technical field. The European problem could be met in two ways: The first was a political understanding between the Allies and Germany leading to a voluntary revision of the settlement of 1919, thus reducing the bitterness which otherwise might provoke a clash. The second was the strengthening of the League system, so as to provide a collective guarantee against an aggressor state. In the spring and summer of 1933 important, but belated, steps were taken to strengthen the League system. The Roosevelt Administration announced that if a disarmament convention were concluded, the United States would consult with the League, and should the League members decide to apply economic sanctions against a state which both the League and the United States regarded as the aggressor, the United States would not obstruct the collective efforts of the League. Moreover, the Daladier government in France partially abandoned the extreme position taken on the security question by previous French governments. Instead of demanding as the indispensable condition of disarmament the conclusion of a security pact, the Daladier government supported a system for the international supervision of armament limitation. It promised to undertake a degree of disarmament provided such supervision proved effective after a trial period. The United States agreed to participate in a supervision system if it were part of a disarmament plan.

Had these developments taken place two years earlier, they would probably have led to the successful conclusion of a disarmament convention. . . .

Thus in the fall of 1933 the world was confronted by two pressing dangers. The first was that a Hitlerized Germany would openly declare its intention to re-arm despite the restrictions imposed by the peace treaties. Such a declaration would probably precipitate war. The second was that the United States and Japan would embark on a race for naval supremacy in the Pacific. The naval treaties establishing the 5:5:3 ratio were due to expire at the end of 1935, and Japan had served notice that it would not consent to an extension of this ratio.

Although the United States, because of its superior resources, could probably outdistance Japan, a naval race between these two powers, it was feared, would bring new tension in the Orient and increase the strength of the Japanese extremists. It was no coincidence that, a few weeks after the adoption of the American building program, Japanese public opinion should have clamored for the acquittal of the patriotic extremists who had assassinated Premier Inukai in 1932, or that the movement to establish a Fascist government controlled by the army and navy should be revived. An extremist government in Japan might conceivably attempt to seize the Philippines, which would almost inevitably lead to a clash with the United States. The future in the Pacific, as well as in Europe, thus looked none too bright.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—A Group of Children at Work on Their Correspondence School Lessons. Right—This Young Rider Is En Route to Get the Next Set of Lessons Out of the Mail From the State Correspondence School, Blackfriars, Sidney, N. S. W.

A Bending Voice

Our Living Language Series—48

By Isabel Davies McCloud

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Enunciation—mode of utterance or pronunciation, especially as regards fullness and distinctness of articulation. (Literally, *e* [*ex*] plus *nunci*, speaking, plus *ation*, a noun ending.) Thus, speaking out clearly. Associate *pronounce, pronunciation, denounce, denunciation*, etc.

Inflection is literally a *bend, bending* (associate *flexible, reflex*), *curve, curvature*; and thus, modulation of the voice, a *bending* of the voice, change in pitch and tone, departing from the monotone (*mono*, one, plus *tone*). *Inflections* of the voice give individuality to spoken thought. For a question, the voice "curves upward"; for a statement, it "slants downward slightly, with the end of the sentence its lowest point. By *inflection* we convey emotion or lack of it; we convey all the shades of feeling. It is amusing and helpful to say simple phrases with varied *inflections*, and then note your voice tones. Say, "poor little doll" in a pitying tone; a questioning tone; vehemently (be sure you accent *ve*, *e* long, in this word); then decide whether you can convey meanings, just by inflection. Say "Oh" pityingly; questioningly; angrily; derisively; to show fear; to show surprise.

Test to see whether you breathe deeply. Are your voice tones clear, or do you obstruct them by closing your throat upon them before they are half uttered? Try to achieve clear, forceful speech.

The world's interest in radio has brought about an interest in speaking and in voices. Radio reveals one thing with devastating certainty—it shows up insincerity. If you talk into a microphone, thinking all the while, "I wonder how I sound? I wonder if they like me?" you will sound like nothing human. Many speakers try for a deliberately pleasing effort—slow accents, low pitch, careful enunciation, showy friendliness—and they sound insincere, full of affectation.

Whether you speak over the radio, in the office, on the telephone, or in the drawing room, you must have one thing—sincerity. You must be really interested in your idea—and, one hopes, in your listener—in order to speak effectively.

No burning of the midnight oil for perfection of enunciation and inflection will give you sincerity—it must be inherent in your own make-up. Keep your mind on the idea. Let the idea find its own words. Don't be a word-worshiper. "Words of learned length and thundering sound" were very effective in argument once; now, they are poor logic, and sometimes, bad manners. Let your study of words familiarize you with them, so that you will have words to clothe your every idea—but don't make your ideas into clothes horses.

Publicity Course

Because its leaders believe that a better quality of publicity about the parent-teacher movement should be forthcoming under trained publicity workers, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers is offering a correspondence course on the subject of Parent-Teacher Publicity for the purpose of training inexperienced publicity chairmen in its local units.

The course of study is based on the "Publicity Manual for Parent-Teacher Workers," recently published by the National Congress. The course consists of 10 lessons on the following subjects: 1. The Importance of Publicity; 2. Publicity Relationships in the National Congress of Parents and Teachers; 3. Inside and Outside Publicity; 4. The Newspaper; 5. Writing a News Story; 6. Ethics of Publicity; 7. Exhibits and Posters; 8. The Radio; 9. Budget, Recordbooks, and Supplies; 10. Test.

Schooling Without Schools

New South Wales Has Fine Plan for Isolated Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, New South Wales

THROUGHOUT the State of New South Wales, the Department of Education has established schools. Between the large and populous centers are found little rural schools dotted about the hills and plains of the vast expanse of this great State.

But the bush settler not within riding distance of the local school is faced with the problem of lack of scholastic instruction for the growing children. There are many such families from 50 to 100 miles from any township or school—"selections" outback on the arid plains; in the solitudes of the Mallee country or deep in the hollow of some distant valley.

To these isolated families the State Correspondence School has brought fresh hope and the solution of one of the most difficult problems of bush life in Australia. Outback people are grateful for the lessons, and the arrival of the mail bag containing the set of lessons for the week is the one great event in the lives of these little children of the Far West and Interior. Parents, too, take a lively interest in the contents of the mail bag and gratefully share the benefits conferred on the children. No child is too far away to receive the untiring attention of the Correspondence School staff. From the great cattle stations of the "Never Never," hundreds of miles in the interior, to the far distant South Solitary Islands Lighthouse, pupils receive the mail bag bringing the light of education to the lonely pioneer.

The Education Department in New South Wales throws out its feeders state-wide and is directly controlled and supported by the Government and is administered by the Minister in the State Cabinet. The great city schools of more than 2000 children and the tiny one-teacher school outback are equally the product of a system which is remarkable for its fine organization. The bringing of the school to the bush child is revolutionizing bush life.

Growth of the Work

The Correspondence School was started with three pupils. When Mr. Walter Finigan took charge of the school in 1918, he began with a staff of one teacher and 35 pupils. Now he has a staff of 128 teachers and 6250 pupils divided into 9 classes.

Under the guidance of Mr. Finigan, headmaster of the State Correspondence School Headquarters at Blackfriars, Sydney, scholars from the "back of beyond" are enrolled and instructed through the medium of a competent staff of teachers. These young Australians studiously plod through courses of instructional study with such earnestness and eagerness that when the time comes for advanced schooling, they are able to compete in qualifications with children taught in the great public schools.

A happy coöperation prevails among teachers, pupils and parents. The instructors take a keen interest in their pupils and pleasant relationship is maintained by personal letters and little notes of friendly advice and encouragement to parents, as well as children.

Instructional leaflets are prepared by the staff and sent every week to each pupil. After "school work" is completed the papers are returned to Blackfriars for correction and a fresh budget issued. The whole cost of books and pamphlets, both ways, is covered by the Education Department.

Schools Must Be Inaccessible

The system is principally for primary students between the ages of 7 and 15 and the child must live at least three miles from a school. Parents are requested to see that the children are given set times during the day to do their lessons so that the periods of study correspond as closely as possible with that of students attending schools. There is no fee to pay for tuition, the teachers all being civil servants. Teachers chosen are specially qualified to carry on the work by reason of their knowledge and understanding of the children of the bush and the problems peculiar to the conditions of bush life.

The Parent

A Mother Who Used What She Had

Is the fear of punishment or of being scolded a good thing to arouse in a child? If you have found, through actual experience, a better way of helping the child to do what is right, we believe that readers of this column would be grateful for a letter from you.

We should also like to hear from parents who have been helping their boys and girls of 18 to 21 years of age to meet present-day problems.—THE EDITORS.

Pennsylvania.

Dear Editor:

I am not a parent but I would like to relate an experience for your column. I am a saleswoman, and I heard of a lady that I was desirous of selling. She would not make an appointment with me, so one day, when I was in her neighborhood, I called without an appointment. As I entered her house I noticed a school sign. The lady was at home, and received me graciously. She told me her husband was out of work and that was the reason that she had not received me before.

We went upstairs into a room just flooded with sunshine. Here were little tables and chairs that her husband had made from grocer boxes. Around the room were articles and drawings that had been made by tiny children. Twice a week the small children of her neighborhood came to her home, and their mothers paid her a small sum to take care of them. She never took more than 10 at a time, and kept the children of the same age together.

I asked her if she had been a kindergarten teacher, for I had taken the training myself, and appreciated what I saw before me. She told me that she had been a stenographer, but when the necessity came for her to help with the finances, she could not leave her little girl, so thought out what she could do where she was, and with the equipment she could have without money. I marveled at her resourcefulness.

She showed me a box of soap, an advertisement. The cakes were small, guest size, and inside the box was a chart, telling the child just when to wash hands. There were stars to be placed on each child's chart, as he accomplished the work of washing hands at the right time. A button was earned after so many stars had been earned. Then the lady picked up a sheet of music. "I studied music when I was a girl, and this is one of my old pieces." Then she turned the sheet over. "See how well this little song coördinates with that soap ad." Then she sang me a little jingle that was on the back of that sheet of music, and I was a child again, desirous of washing my hands, and earning my star.

Her husband had made her the face of a clock, with hands on it. From this she taught the children to tell time. The reservoir opposite her home gave her an opportunity of taking the children on walks, and telling them how the water got into that big basin, why it was there, and how it got into their homes. On holidays they visited statues in their neighborhood, and ideals of great men and women were explained.

When I got home I was asked if I had made a sale. A sale! I had been sold. I was sold on the woman who keeps joy in her home, when lack would try to rob her of it. I was sold on the wife and mother whose ideals kept her at home, when a salary large enough to buy many necessities might have been hers. Yes, there had been a sale!

This woman had used the Monitor for ideas, and from it had learned how to teach obedience. I may not have the words exactly, but she told me that every morning they had a little opening service in the school, and part of it was to say in unison "Obedience is doing what you are told to do, at once, and willingly."

(Miss) J. P. E.

* * *

Connecticut

Dear Friends:

Having enjoyed the letters from the parents, I decided to send one to tell of the joy we have in our little adopted daughter, who has proved a real treasure to us. She is doing nicely in school and with her music. She is affectionate and appreciative, making it a pleasure to do for her. We told her before she started school that she was a dear little baby girl we had adopted because we loved her so. We wanted to have her for our very own. We have reminded her occasionally of this fact so that she will realize the truth and never feel the shock of suddenly realizing it. We are grateful for the privilege of being mother and daddy to this little one. We feel the best that has come to her through us is the privilege of attending Sunday school, which she enjoys very much and applies its teachings to her daily problems with beautiful results.

(Mrs.) W. D. H.

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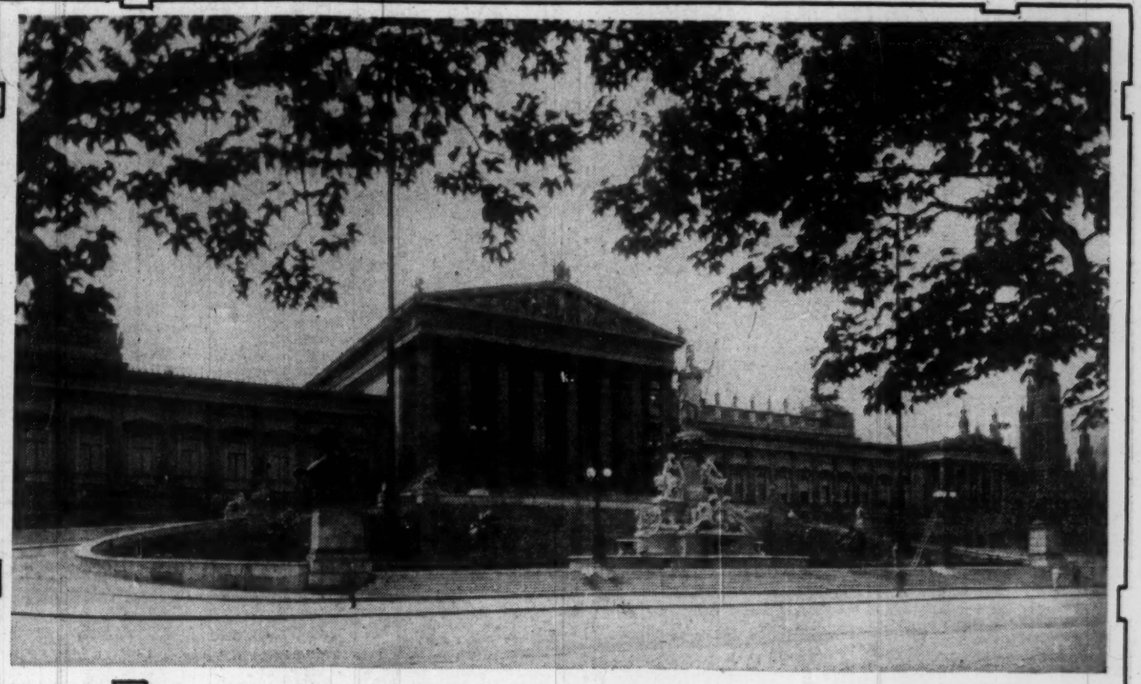


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Publishers' Photo Service

The wide stretch of Vienna's famous Ringstrasse, and the character of the important buildings which are scattered along this thoroughfare, are suggested by these two views. At the left is the Opera House, erected in 1861-65, which may be taken as a symbol of Vienna's eminence as a center of musical appreciation and production. This is one of the first public buildings to appear after the removal of the thirteenth-century city walls which followed the course of this boulevard.

At the right is the Parliament Building, designed in Grecian style by the architect Hensen. Before it stands the Pallas Athena fountain, erected twenty years later than the building, which was completed in 1893. At the extreme left are the towers of the beautiful Rathaus, or Town Hall, built in Gothic-Renaissance style about the same time as the Opera House. These are representative of the numerous happily varied, but in effect harmonious, types of architecture that give striking distinction to this thoroughfare.

Touring For the Arts' Sake

The Captivating Capital of a Scanty Country

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

Vienna

A TRAIN ride of seven hours from Prague brings one to this city, but you don't see either name on the maps. Instead here are Praha and Wein. Another country it is indeed, with differences in thought, tastes and habits that one begins to notice in the first hour.

Prague is the vigorously throbbing heart of a new nation, rich in its natural resources and consciously strong in its industries and its arts. Vienna is now the capital of a fragment of its old extent, deprived of the resources and manufacturing centers which contributed to its wealth and authority and gave support for the fame of being Europe's leading center for music and social charm.

A mature and ripened city, Vienna seems, although most of its best-known and conspicuous buildings were erected between the 1860's and 1880's. So expressive are these in their architecture and their purposes, it might be easy to write a history of the city with only their stories as the basis.

Finest Street Replaces Ancient City Wall

It is in a strangely unusual way that the earlier centuries are brought first and instantly to the attention of the visitor here. A great portion of the best shops, hotels, its museums and more notable buildings are situated along the wide street called Ringstrasse, since it follows the outlines of a rough circle about three miles around. This beautiful boulevard that surrounds the oldest part of the city and incloses the ancient royal palace has existed only since about 1860. Then the fortifications that had been built there some 650 years before were removed and Ringstrasse was laid out in their place.

So, thrust on one even before going on the streets for the first time, is this awareness of indirect association with the early 1200's. Perhaps you are also told what I have not yet confirmed—the legend that those great walls had been built with the ransom paid by England for the release of Richard Cœur de Lion, who was captured and held by the Austrians here. Then you remember the pretty story of how Blondel, the French minstrel, discovered his master, whose voice within a prison responded with the song the minstrel thrummed and sang. Still more, if not too quickly diverted, you may recall one of the plaints of those who seek very early English silverware — that such a great amount of it was lost to later generations, melted and used in bullion form to pay this same ransom. So, for a moment you have thought yourself all the way back to England, where you landed to start this hasty tour of some leading European cities.

Principal Buildings Spaced Along It

The Ringstrasse is in reality an irregular hexagon, bearing eight names in its several sections. Facing it are nearly all the principal centers for those arts for which the city is well known. The university, the museums, theater, opera house, town hall, House of Parliament, are some of the buildings interspaced with several parks along this remarkable thoroughfare. A few others of importance and the railway stations are on another larger and concentric ring a block outside the first.

As has been mentioned, all this architectural delight is made up of work designed between 1861 and '80 and completed by '86 or before. Late as these dates are, the impression is that of much earlier construction, for Viennese architects have applied the several early styles with fine feeling for the essential qualities of each one. The resulting work stands out with memorable individuality and character, Grecian and Italian Renaissance and Gothic striking different clear notes while holding in effect to the same key. If we seem to be dwelling at length on the Ringstrasse, it is because of its unique form and position in a great city's street plan and because the community taste is thus revealed in the forms and uses of the buildings, widely spaced between landscaped areas. Along the length of Ringstrasse one could, it seemed to me, become well acquainted with the city's chief activities.

Within the Ringstrasse is the old city, about a mile in its uneven diameter, the extensive grounds of the palace that dates in part from the fourteenth century taking up a portion of one side. Nearly in the center of the whole area is the fine Gothic mass of St. Stephen's Church, also built for the most part in the 1300's. Antiquarians may point out to you where the palace of Emperor Marcus Aurelius stood, and the location of other important buildings of this strong Roman outpost of the second century.

All this has to do mainly with the outward appearance of Vienna, while the people here, their activities, tastes and manners, are what matter most. One can learn far less of this in four or five days, than might be desired. Still, in that time impressions are received that have sharp outlines and clear colors. Most poignant was the evidence of change from the imperial rule to that of the Republic. Although the Hapsburg régime had come to seem archaic in these latter years, it was a genial and simple royalty that Emperor Joseph exemplified and it is said that he was generally loved and respected.

Is Not Such Publicity Indelicate?

So it is something of a shock to have his apartments and those of his family objects of public exhibition now. A sense of regret, if not of revulsion, follows, with consciousness of the contrast between the one-time respect for whatever was royal and its utter disregard by people at large. As the old palace, Hof Burg, in the city and the summer palace of Schoenbrunn are the public property, whoever desires may visit the former living quarters of the royal family, the numerous rooms of which are still furnished, even to details, with the accessories of daily life. Now that the experience is in the past, I am less glad than sorry that I was one of a party to be led through these rooms.

During the Empire the entrances to the extensive courts of the city palace were closed by heavy gates of oak and constant guards permitted few to enter. Now the gates seem never to be closed and a medley of cars and motorcycles speed with screaming horns through the narrow gateways and across the one-time silent and protected royal courtyards.

If Prague showed evidence of robust activity, abundant energy and the fresh enthusiasm of an old nation lately reborn, Vienna's air was the antithesis of all that, for it is the capital of a country that gave up four-fifths of its population and three-quarters of its area in the renationing of Europe. Losses in a half-dozen leading industries range between 75 per cent and 100 per cent, while of mineral resources only about a quarter remain.

Deprived of former sources of banking and commercial profits which came to Vienna as the center of an area formerly rich in raw materials and in fabricating skill, the Viennese no longer have the means to maintain the arts and the social activities as in the past. The museums are as rich as ever in the paintings, sculptures and prints of the masters of the centuries past. The citizens are as eager as ever for concerts by the leading artists of the world, a current program conducted by Toscanini recording all the tickets sold two weeks in advance. Also, visitors who once came to the city in thousands yearly are now but few, for their own spare funds have been reduced, whatever their native land.

A Past Rich In Music History

It is an impressive array of musicians that has become a part of Vienna's history. Those who were born here or spent a considerable portion of their days in Vienna include Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Brahms, and Johann and Richard Strauss. The mere mention of this group, whose activities extended over a century and a half, is enough to give the city a world distinction and to hold proof of its profound appreciation and enthusiasm for music in all its finest forms.

With rich culture in this art goes almost certainly a discriminating regard for others. We have already noticed its expression in nineteenth century architecture, as seen along the Ringstrasse. In the nineteenth century the movement toward a style that seemed revolutionary found a conspicuous Viennese supporter in Otto Wagner who left numerous examples of his talent in the buildings of the city. Now Hoffman, Loos, and others are outstanding designers of the present day in their field.

Even in taking the pace of other pedestrians on the sidewalks of a busy street, one senses somewhat of the gracious manners and the air of leisure that seem habitual to the Viennese. In the "coffee houses" and restaurants their social graces were even more apparent in a public way. The latter seem to be in effect comfortable clubs, where ordering refreshments to the amount of a few cents makes one a welcome guest as long as he wishes to stay. They are most hospitably furnished throughout and their small tables are often provided with soft and roomy armchairs like those in a home library. Newspapers and magazines are abundantly supplied, one house, I was told, even keeping an encyclopædia for its guests.

In these attractive surroundings business men meet for prolonged conferences, ladies for social visits, or students spend an hour or three with their books and papers spread before them. When the breakfast or lunch is over the table is cleared of fresh water before you until you are ready to leave. Only then does your bill appear, for presenting it earlier would be thought a discourtesy.

This is a minor aspect of the city's life, but to me it is a significant one, that seems part of a pervading blending of maturity, culture and mental ease that is unfamiliar to Americans. These are qualities that may, or may not, contribute to national strength in its present efforts to maintain its integrity.

The "Star-Spangled Banner" Sells for $24,000

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York.

BECAUSE of its undisputed great value as a collector's item, the manuscript of Francis Scott Key's the "Star-Spangled Banner" was beyond the reach of the average bidder when it was offered for sale at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries in New York City last week at an auction of various literary properties. Still, it was the focus of even the small buyers' interests until it had been disposed of for the price of $24,000.

It is doubtful if a single person attending the three sessions, which incidentally totaled $103,044.50, begrudged the new owner the treasured acquisition, made through Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, the rare-book dealer of New York City and Philadelphia. It was generally known that the song, first heard in a Baltimore tavern 120 years ago, was going home as a public possession of the people of Baltimore, in the Walters Art Gallery. The purchase price included not only the yellowed sheet of paper which is described as "the earliest complete and earliest extant autograph manuscript" of the song, but also a copy of the earliest broadside edition.

The bidding opened at $5000, with the dealers, Mr. Thomas F. Madigan, James F. Drake, Inc., and Mr. Harry F. Marks participating. The bid quickly rose to $7500, then to $10,000, with Mr. Gabriel Wells dropping out at $23,500 when Dr. Rosenbach offered $24,000 and took the prize.

No other single item in the entire sale approached the price paid for the Key manuscript. The two next highest were, $3750 for a copy of the third folio Shakespeare in contemporary binding and $2500 for a copy of the second folio Shakespeare, with the rare Smethwick imprint. The first, printed in London in 1664, and considered more rare than even the second folio, was acquired by Mr. Wells. The second, printed in London in 1632, went to Mr. Marks. A fourth folio Shakespeare, being the Viscount Bateman copy in a contemporary armorial binding and printed in London in 1685, was taken for $1550 by Mr. Alwin J. Scheuer.

Beautifully legible is the handwriting in the autograph manuscript of "Home, Sweet Home," which John Howard Payne, its author, wrote "just before leaving the United States on his last journey to Tunis, where he had been reappointed consul." The manuscript is on Payne's monogram stationery and dated Washington, March 28, 1851. It brought $600, which was paid by Mr. Madigan.

Among the many first editions offered, special interest attaches to James Whitcomb Riley's "The Old Swimmin' Hole," containing a presentation inscription, which Mr. Walter M. Hill bought for $650. John Galsworthy's "A Man of Devon," went to Mr. Barnet B. Ruder for $510; Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," first edition and first issue, to Mr. Marks for $410; Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Evre," to Mr. Ruder for $1300; Charles Dickens' "The Personal History of David Copperfield," first edition, first issue, presentation copy, to Mr. Charles Retz, agent, for $825; a trial issue of Dickens' "A Christmas Carol," to James F. Drake, Inc., for $525.

The first edition of "Richard Savage," the first play by Sr James M. Barrie to be given in public, brought $800, which was paid by James F. Drake, Inc. Mr. Madigan paid $700 for a rare autograph letter by Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, to his brother, Sir Nicholas Bacon; Mr. Scheuer, $1150 for the autograph manuscript of Robert Burns's first "Heron Election Ballad," beginning, "Whom will we send to London town," comprising six eight-line stanzas. A document bearing the autographs of Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins, famous English adventurers, was bought for $600 by an agent.

C. S. D.

Courtesy Oesterriechische Kunst, Vienna, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In a Vienna exhibition that contrasts the advertising methods of the past centuries and of present times, two of the displays are shop windows of the eighteenth century, seen in the lower view here, while above is a contemporary shop front, such as may be seen in almost any European or American city. It might be added that some of New York's latest buildings incline to the old type rather than the new

Advertising Art, Old and New

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

"ADVERTISING, Historical and Modern," is the subject of an exhibition now current at Künstlerhaus. The purpose of this project is an unusual one, as it shows a comparison between modern advertising and that of past centuries. An old-time shopping street of Vienna is shown—a typical picture of the sales-shops and of the display windows of workers at trades and handicrafts which are almost nonexistent today.

The modern windows that show the use of contemporary architecture for present-day façades and interiors with particular attention is given to the lighting effects and many uncommon schemes for the use of colored light and shadow.

Interior illumination is considered one of the most important means of today in achieving an effect that will instantly give a pleasant impression to the customer. Incidentally, the displays in these model windows along the modern shopping street give us the chance to admire the products of the modern Viennese arts and crafts, particularly the creations of glass and silver.

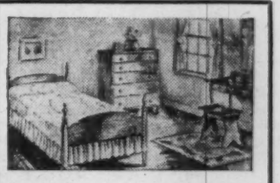
The graphic exhibition is also divided into two groups, the historic and the modern. The first section shows announcements of such amusements as animals, merry-makers, and tight-rope walkers of a century and more ago. Some of these are rare and valuable examples of copper plate engravings and woodcuts that have been lent by the world-famous Albertina Gallery.

The newspaper advertisements in the modern division show a rich and international selection in this highly important field. Examples from America are numerous and very interesting. We see that the taste of that country points in quite a different direction from that of European tendencies. The American advertisement is inclined to be literary and picturesque while European efforts are directed toward the abstract, which must be first of all decorative.

Modern typography has a special room reserved for the development of the trade-mark. Perhaps the most interesting of all the methods of advertising shown is the poster. Here may be seen the first sketches of the artist's idea, then the manner of printing is shown, and further, the whole process of development to the point of placing for display the poster itself. The various stages of the work from its conception to its completion are thus instructively represented.

After walking through the exhibition the visitors come to a large hall with walls bearing frescoes that show the development of ladies' costumes from classical times to the present. Here visitors end their round in characteristic Viennese manner, joining their friends at the small tables for refreshments and to discuss and criticize the exhibition which they have seen.

BIN.



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The Home Forum

A Vale in Umbria

"THERE lies a vale in 'Umbria, lovelier than all the valleys of 'Italian' hills." Here, with due apologies to Lord Tennyson, we "hither came at noon," though, unlike Œnone, neither "mournful" nor "beautiful-brow'd." The noon bells of Assisi toned up to us from the town far below, as we trudged along a steep path leading further and further into the gorge of the Tescio. Arid hills were scarred with many white pathways leading to remote farms in the back country, the only vegetation of the steep sides, brown and parched, with frequent outcrops of rose-colored rock. The river curved and curved below, green in its chalky bed, with a white ribbon of road winding beside it.

On the face where we walked were endless terraces planted with young trees, and beside the path clumps of box and myrtle smelling delicious in the heat. Rain storms were sweeping the northern end of the valley and the sky was a broken canopy of heavy cloud, but where the sun came through it flooded the pathway with burning heat.

Behind us the green valley of Spoleto with the sudden incursion of gray Assisi on its rocks, the castle dominating the climbing roofs; north and eastward range upon blue range of the outworks of the Apennines. Beneath our feet, red and white shale and barren soil. Then above us low green scrub appeared upon an upper face, and we came to watering troughs on the roadside, fed by a clear stream from a pipe. The path bent sharply up, and lo! under a tangle of green bushes, a drift of purple violets, and, beyond, a patch of primroses.

A few yards further showed us the valley, a softly wooded, green ravine in the hills, closed by a great green shoulder for all the world like Sussex downs in spring. The trees were small, almost scrub, and grew in little copses on the fair green turf, each bordered with thickly growing primroses. The grass was sown with cowslips, and near where the valley rolled upward into Alpine meadows were semicircles in the grass, that, completed, would have been fairy rings.

With the instinct for *bonne bouche* unconquerable in the heart of any child, whatever age, we followed the path above, knowing that the return journey would bring us along the floor of the valley, with all the beauty of the distant hills before us. The summit of the hill promised a view over the other side; but, when we reached the head of the valley, resolved itself into a dimpled, rolling, green meadow, with behind it a wide, sweeping wall of hill, brown and purple, beneath towering white cumulus clouds thrusting into blue. The meadow turf was thick with tulip leaves and fritillaries, a very decorative hellebore grew in clumps everywhere. In the little copses of the valley were brilliant blue scillas, sweet-smelling violets of enthusiastic growth, never touched by hand of man, huge primroses, a pink many-flowered columbine abundant among curly leaves, white stitchwort, a purple unknown weed in great quantity; and not yet in bloom, graceful stems of Solomon's Seal—A faery place—a scene for an Arthurian romance; a place for a mother to hide a baby threatened by a wicked uncle; a refuge for a saint where he might be fed by ravens and rest hidden from his enemies. Blackbirds sang ravishingly in the trees, their calls echoing from hill to hill, chaffinches twittered, and far off a cuckoo spoke just once or twice.

The air of the upland was keen and invigorating, the shoulder of the further hill seemed an easy walk; and from there, surely, we should see the snow line of Apennines. In the meantime the crest of the meadow would give us a view of the eastern valley, and we set off, when suddenly: "Look," said one. The Spoleto valley was blotted out completely, and the mist swept round the gorge so quickly on the wings of the storm that, running, we reached the crest only in time to see one far blue mountain before we were completely surrounded with mist. A ruined stone wall provided a little shelter; and after a few minutes, when the meadow seemed isolated in the midst of the storm, the rain came down in earnest. This perhaps was the secret of the valley, a funnel in the hills which drew and condensed the rain.

Later, soaked but happy, we walked down the secret vale among its sweet scents after rain; cowslips proudly shaking off the drops, primroses lying prone beneath the weight, and saw the curtain of mist open upon the blue valley of Spoleto and the mountains which hold Perugia. Then round a grassy shoulder, where skylarks sang to welcome "Messer Sun" as he came again drying the drenched grass and sweet-smelling box bending under a load of drops.

Perhaps St. Francis came this way from the Carceri behind the shoulder of Subasio—the road was rough enough for him to have taken. Perhaps he stood here sometimes, watching his beloved gray city jutting out over the plain, and listening to his "little sisters," the larks, singing praises, ere he took his way down through the vineyard to the Portiuncula.

H. M. R.

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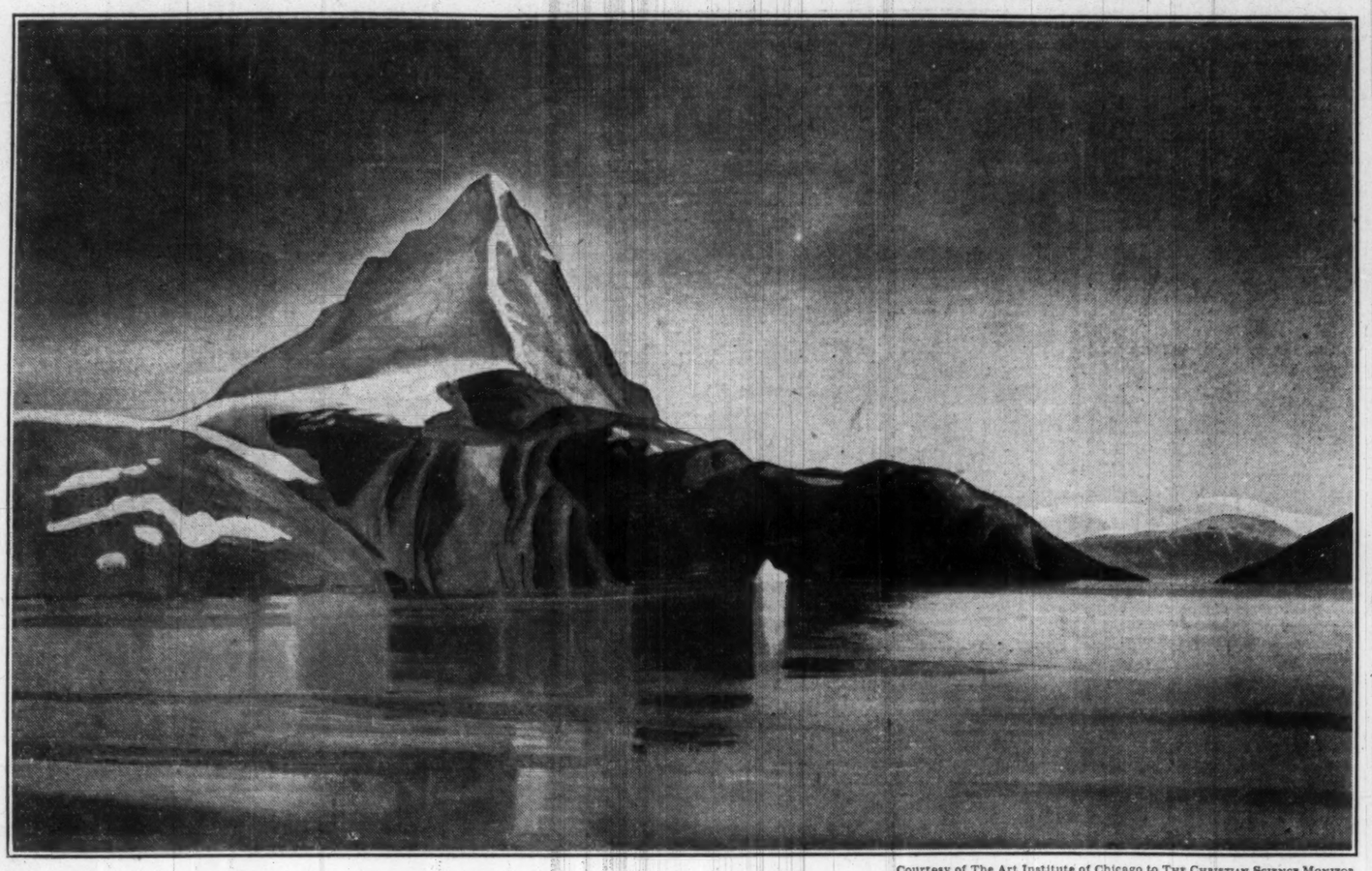

Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Winter—Summer—Greenland, by Rockwell Kent

A House in Damascus

The well-paved road from Beirut (Biblical Berytus) to Damascus takes one across two ranges of the stately Lebanons, both quite different, with a flat, fertile plain between. It is a delightful ride, too; for, going as we were in the early morning, we faced the rising sun all the way, and had every opportunity to watch the higher peaks separate themselves gradually from the exquisitely colored mists that had settled in the valleys. The anticipation of a day in the bazaars and a visit to my Syrian friend who lives in a typical Damascus house—all portended to be an experience replete with interest.

Quaint shepherds here and there, with flocks and shaggy goats and large-tailed sheep eking out a scanty breakfast from the sparsely growing green things on the hills, provided frequent reminders that we were in the Holy Land, and might even be on the road where St. Paul received his revelation. Finally, after an unusually short two hours, the winding and twisting road began to straighten. We passed more and more donkeys with beturbaned riders, and the camels—in trains of three and four—appeared more often. Then suddenly the vegetation thickened, the lovely Nahr (river) Barada appeared and we knew we were in Damascus.

It was a devious route by which we sought out rue Sultani and reached our destination eventually. It took much inquiry and many hazardous turns around angular corners, for Damascus streets are narrow and difficult to negotiate in a motor car. I was a little surprised when I found the house, for my friend had told me about the pleasant features of his home—the open court with orange trees, the roof garden, the large drawing room at the front; and I was unprepared for the plain exterior, which was so extreme in its mediocre severity that it was hard to imagine any of these things hidden behind such uninteresting walls. When we entered, however, the transformation was startling, and later I found just why the typical Damascus house does not put its best foot forward.

We were most graciously received and ushered into the drawing room, which was filled with interest for the seeker of well-designed domestic buildings. Raised a step or two above the level of the court, we found ourselves in a distinctive room which was Moorish or Islamic in all its detail. It was satisfying, too, for Islam has produced genuine beauty in its architecture and decoration. Both end walls had fine stone niches set in the plaster. The wood shutters at the windows were skillfully wrought with careful restraint, quite unlike the typical Moorish things one sees so often.

Later we went out into the court and up the open stair to the second floor which we found to be almost an exact duplicate of the first. This plan is followed, so that the former can be used during the rainy, winter season; and thus avoid ground dampness, at the same time taking advantage of what sunlight there is.

As the day passed, we visited other parts of the house which we found to be arranged somewhat less efficiently, perhaps, than the average house of the Occident, but unusually well-handled for comfort and more leisurely living. When I mentioned to my friend the deception of the exterior, he laughed and said: "In the Orient we live more secluded lives. It was necessary at one time to fortify our houses, so the exteriors were made forbidding and plain. Any show of wealth or beauty on the outside might have led to troubles with unscrupulous persons of one sort or another.

Later we went to the roof garden and looked out over the Damascus housetops. Again we thought of Paul and the many other sturdy Christian pioneers, whose earnest efforts in this Syrian land have meant so much to world progress. And, as the sun was sinking between Hachima and Cheir, we took our departure, glad we had come and sorry to go.

H. T.

Windows

Windows are such magic things!
Even the names which cluster about them
Fill me with a nameless joy.
Mullioned, oriel and casement;
Lattice, leaded pane and bay;
Dormer, skylight, and the swelling bow
Of Edwardian effulgence.
Grandmother, wrapped in shawls and dreams,
Sat at a window which framed life passing;
And I as a child scurried past the Rectory
Whose eyes raised Gothic brows austerely.
The narrow, portentous slits of towers
Evoke a pageant of mediæval history.
And casement windows reach out for the sun;
Their natural complement is red geraniums.
Some windows wear their curtains proudly
Like ladies in new modish frocks.
Others fling back their draperies
To look on landscapes or the sea.
I am companioned in a Cape Cod house
By windows nestling beneath a low ceiling,
Gay with chintz and ruffled whiteness;
For me they are Colonial dames
In flowered panniers and petticoats.

MARION BROWNELL.

ROCKWELL KENT, who painted this picture, is a contemporary American artist keenly sensitive to the dramatic, wherever he may find it, and with a thirst for visiting the far places of the earth. He has been to Alaska, Tierra del Feugo, and recently to Greenland. He seems to have a great fondness for the austerities of nature, for solitude and for wide skies and far horizons. At the Art Institute of Chicago he is having a one-man show consisting of a group of paintings, done mostly in Greenland (this is one of them) and a number of drawings for book illustrations. In all his work, there is a highly developed power in the decorative handling of his material. In this picture, a huge ridge of land crawls out of the water, rearing its head in a Matterhorn-like peak, and is echoed by a tiny white iceberg of the same form, drifting close to shore. That the iceberg is probably not tiny at all gives us some idea of the vastness of scale of the whole which Mr. Kent is constantly emphasizing in his paintings and his writings. We gain then, not only a definite idea of Greenland and its land forms, but see a handsomely patterned picture as well.

Kent is a great lover of sunshine and the sea. One of the most striking features of this picture, and many of his others, is the way the rugged forms seem to bask in the light showing snowy peaks and grassy uplands in sharp contrast. Greenland, by the way, is not entirely a place of ice and snows; for in the summer time the temperature sometimes rises above 80° and grass quickly grows on the highlands, explaining why the land was called Greenland by its early Norse discovers.

In the last fifteen years, Kent's style has undergone considerable change. He has been devoting much of his time during recent years to the illustration of books, either by woodcut or in the style of woodcuts, and this has led to a precise and arbitrary way of statement which at times is almost drastic. The atmospheric quality of his early work has entirely disappeared, and nothing is left to the imagination of his public except speculation as to the subject matter of his work. There are no great subtleties either in his writing or his paintings and illustrations, but he has great powers of analysis and an unusually keen perception. Compared with his earlier work, the recent pictures seem more like colored illustrations than oil paintings, but Kent would say incisively (as is his invariable custom) that a painting can be anything its maker wishes it to be and, if it satisfies him, it has fulfilled its purpose. Kent is a man of strong convictions and he believes thoroughly in doing an honest piece of work. Fortunately for him, it is easily understood by the public and much enjoyed. He himself has said that it might be assumed that the deliberate purpose of the painter was to be understood. Would that more painters were of the same mind.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

The Orchard in the Mirror

Without the bustle of being present,
someone very softly
Moves into my room, amazingly
comes near,
In through the small closed window,
gracefully and deftly,
Someone has returned. Someone
gone for a year,
Comes glimmering again, and
motions dimly here.

A subtle guest is this, a silent one,
a lovely,
That enters with such reticence,
that slips
Into a curve of crystal, and hangs
there so gravely
All wavering and veiled, white
fingertips
Set pensively on small and faintly
scarlet lips.

—WINIFRED WELLS, in "Blossoming Antlers." (New York: Viking.)

La vraie Psychologie

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

C'EST un fait caractéristique qu'à l'heure actuelle, on appuie de plus en plus sur les influences psychologiques dans la vie journalière. Or on entend par "influences psychologiques" des influences mentales—le pouvoir de la pensée qui affecte, modèle et gouverne, dit-on, l'existence individuelle et collective.

Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a donné au monde une révélation compréhensive de la vraie psychologie ou Science de l'Entendement. En étudiant ce volume plein d'inspiration, ce livre de texte de la guérison chrétienne par l'Entendement, le lecteur peut apprendre et utiliser les lois divines qui devraient gouverner la pensée; il peut en outre discerner et éviter les nombreuses contrefaçons nuisibles du prétendu entendement humain.

La Science Chrétienne fait reposer la vraie psychologie sur une compréhension de Dieu, parce que la causation mentale doit commencer par la "grande Cause première" qui est l'Entendement divin. Dieu, l'Entendement, est bon; donc tout ce qui procède de Lui est également bon. Puisque Dieu est Vérité, tout ce qu'Il crée doit être vrai, véridique. Ainsi la Science de l'Entendement, la Science de la Vérité, ne renferme ni erreur, ni mensonge, ni fausseté, ni mal; et il n'y a pas d'influence mauvaise. C'est en prenant pour base l'Entendement parfait que Jésus-Christ guérissait les malades, et la Science Chrétienne agit de même à notre époque.

La vraie psychologie est donc pratique et peut s'utiliser dans toutes les circonstances. Lorsque les mortels commencent à comprendre que leurs nombreux problèmes sont dus à des pensées fausses ou mauvaises, ils reconnaissent ce que vaut la Science de l'Entendement divin.

La fausse croyance selon laquelle la matière serait la cause ou l'arbitre de la pensée est un des plus grands obstacles à la compréhension de la vraie psychologie ou Science de l'Entendement. La Science Chrétienne affirme et prouve que la pensée ne provient pas de la matière inerte; elle dit qu'au contraire, la prétendue matière sous toutes ses formes est mentale. A la page 369 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "L'homme se rend maître de la matière dans la mesure où celle-ci perd pour le sens humain toute entité en tant qu'homme. Il pénètre un sens plus divin des faits, et comprend la théologie que Jésus démontra en guérissant les malades, en ressuscitant les morts et en marchant sur les flots. Toutes ces œuvres manifestaient l'empire qu'avait Jésus sur la croyance que la matière est substance, qu'elle peut être l'arbitre de la vie ou le constructeur d'une forme d'existence quelconque." Ceux qui étudient la Science Chrétienne acquièrent une intelligence pratique des lois de la guérison divine; de plus, ils apprennent à leur grande joie que la Bible, spirituellement comprise, est un livre inspiré qui présente la vraie psychologie, basée sur la Science de l'Entendement ou de Dieu.

Au cours de son ministère, Jésus compta toujours sur sa compréhension de Dieu, du divin Principe. Il dit: "Je suis descendu du ciel pour faire, non ma volonté, mais la volonté de Celui qui m'a envoyé," montrant ainsi que la volonté humaine n'est en aucune manière le ressort de la guérison chrétienne. La compréhension spirituelle de la Vérité guérit. L'action de la Vérité divine est directe. Mais comme la Science Chrétienne guérit par des moyens spirituels, par la prière et le développement de la vérité dans la conscience humaine, il arrive qu'on la confonde à tort avec la suggestion mentale. Cependant, à la page 111 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Je constate que la volonté, ou raison sensuelle de l'entendement humain, s'oppose à l'Entendement divin tel qu'il s'exprime par la Science divine."

On peut admettre que le sermon sur la montagne traite de la vraie psychologie, car ce discours de Jésus censure l'hypocrisie de l'entendement humain non régénéré et glorifie la bonté de l'Entendement divin. Les béatitudes encouragent la sagesse, la compréhension, l'humilité, la probité, la sincérité, la simplicité, la pureté, le pardon, l'amour de la paix. D'autres versets réprouvent les négations mentales évidentes qui caractérisent le faux penser. L'homme n'est point un être matériel limité par les sens physiques; l'homme est spirituel, il reflète les qualités mentales ou les idées divines. Le sermon sur la montagne nous sert de guide et nous apprend à vivre d'une manière intelligente et juste.

La Science de l'Entendement divin est la seule psychologie véritable. Pour l'appliquer aux problèmes humains, les idées justes seules entrent en ligne de compte. Elle explique que dans Son amour infini Dieu gouverne toutes choses, nous procure toujours ce qui est bon et nous montre ce qu'il faut faire pour atteindre au bonheur, à la santé, à la sainteté. La Science de l'Entendement enseigne la vérité concernant Dieu, source de toutes les idées justes.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Broadway Remembers Her Childhood

Sisters, little country roads I knew
and loved,
Long and long ago and far away,
Where the rosy lumps of children
roll their hoops and play
After school,
Till the west ripples pink and the
fields breathe cool
And their mothers in the dooryards
call them home,
(Emeline! Ora! May!)
Sisters, little country roads I knew
and loved,—
In childhood (that's the time to
roam)
The Autumn Road that winds up
over the hill
To the hazy sun;
The Tangly Road where the brown-
lace carrots flute
Their cup-shaped hands;
The Forsaken Road where the bar-
berries frill
The lonely fences
With shrivels of beady red;
The Orchard Lane by the clear-
faced brook to the cider mill
Where the joking old men toddle
With their gleanings in a sack,
(The familiar, hopeful look
Of the gnurly faded back!)
The Green Road, ferny-smelling,—
It drifts through the silent wood
Like a meditating girl;—
All ye friendly Paths and Country
Places,
Alive and different like human folk,
(One of you had a bird-blue cloak
Of cunning wings and leaves,
And oh, the whispering bonnet
woven
Of teasel-cones and glistery
sheaves!)
Sisters, little country roads I knew
and loved,
Knew your names so long ago and
far away,
I who am in exile and a worlding
changed, ah, changed;
I remember and I envy each of you!

—FLORENCE WILKINSON EVANS, in "The Ride Home." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

True Psychology

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the significant characteristics of today is the growing emphasis placed upon psychological influences in daily life. And by "psychological influences" are meant mental influences—the power of thought bearing upon, forming, and controlling individual and collective experience.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given to the world a comprehensive revelation of true psychology—the Science of Mind—in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Readers of this inspired volume, which is the textbook of Christian Mind-healing, may not only learn and utilize the divine laws which should govern thought, but also discern and avoid the many harmful counterfeits of the so-called human mind.

Christian Science bases true psychology on an understanding of God, because mental causation must begin with the "Great First Cause," which is divine Mind. God, Mind, is good; therefore all that proceeds from Him is good. Since God is Truth, all that He creates is true and truthful. Therefore in the Science of Mind, the Science of Truth, there is no error, no untruth, no untruthfulness, no evil; and thus there is no evil influence. It is upon this basis of perfect Mind that healing was performed by Christ Jesus, and is being performed through Christian Science in this day.

True psychology, then, is practical and usable in every human experience. As mortals begin to realize that their many problems are caused by wrong or evil thinking, the value of the Science of divine Mind will be recognized.

One of the greatest barriers to the understanding of true psychology or the Science of Mind is the false belief that matter is the cause or controller of thought. Christian Science affirms and proves that thought does not proceed from inanimate matter, but that on the contrary so-called matter in its every phase is mental. On page 369 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has written: "In proportion as matter loses to human sense all entity as man, in that proportion does man become its master. He enters into a diviner sense of the facts, and comprehends the theology of Jesus as demonstrated in healing the sick, raising the dead, and walking over the wave. All these deeds manifested Jesus' control over the belief that matter is substance, that it can be the arbiter of life or the constructor of any form of existence." Students of Christian Science not only are gaining a practical understanding of the laws of divine healing, but are learning to their great joy that, spiritually understood, the Bible is an inspired book of true psychology, based upon the Science of Mind, God.

Throughout his entire ministry Jesus relied upon his understanding of God, divine Principle. His statement, "I came down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me," is a complete repudiation of human willpower as the motivating force in Christian healing. The spiritual understanding of Truth heals. The action of divine Truth is direct. But because Christian Science healing is accomplished by spiritual means, through the prayerful unfolding of the truth to human consciousness, it is sometimes erroneously confused with mental suggestion. On page 111 of Science and Health, however, Mrs. Eddy states, "I find the will, or sensuous reason of the human mind, to be opposed to the divine Mind as expressed through divine Science."

Jesus' Sermon on the Mount may be regarded as dealing with true psychology, in that it denounces the falsities of the unregenerate human mind and glorifies the goodness of the divine Mind. The Beatitudes encourage wisdom, understanding, meekness, honesty, sincerity, guilelessness, purity, peaceableness, and forgiveness. Subsequent verses rebuke the obvious mental negations which are characteristic of wrong thinking. Man is not a material being limited by the physical senses; man is spiritual, reflecting divine ideas or qualities of thought. The Sermon on the Mount is a guide to intelligent, right living.

The Science of divine Mind is the only true psychology. In its application to human affairs only right ideas are involved. It explains that God in His infinite love governs all, provides all good, and makes evident the right footsteps to happiness, health, and holiness. The Science of Mind teaches the truth about God, from whom emanate all right ideas.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Our Aunt Emily

The next definite memory of the part Aunt Emily played in our lives is one of cold December twilights—the library fire of birch wood from Pelham hillside blazing on the hearth—and out on the snow in the rhododendron bed as well, by some magic we could never understand—while "Sister Sue" (my mother) with her children waited for their father to come home to supper. Then across the yard came Timothy, the man-of-all-work, bringing over the milk, the shadow of his legs as he walked swinging his lantern, now long—now short—slanting with each step in dancing curves over the snow. He always carried the foaming pails into the kitchen at the old house first, before bringing our share, which gave Aunt Emily a chance to use him as her nightly messenger.

We would watch him, fascinated, until our mother suggested, "Which one of you children wants to run out and meet Tim and see if Aunt Emily sent anything over tonight?" That always started a race to the kitchen to see who could be the first to get the message.

Oftenest it was a cardboard box and Tim said, as we took it from him, "From Miss Im'ly."

In it would be perhaps three tiny frosted, heart shaped cakes, or some of her chocolate caramels—with a flower on top, heliotrope, a red lily, or cape jasmine—and underneath always a note or a poem for our mother. We always waited for her to read it to us, feeling very important to be included and fascinated by the sound of the words before we were old enough to grasp their meaning. Some of these notes are the brief messages that were afterwards published as "The Single Hound." . . .

The upper hall was my happiest hunting ground—Aunt Emily's room opened from it, and it was beyond the long arm of kitchen authority. . . .

Once, in my teens, when I was there with her, the front door bell jangled under us, and spying down upon a stranger sent to call upon her by some mutual friend, Aunt Emily dismissed him unreceived after one glance from her window, remarking, "His face is as handsome and as meaningless as the full moon." . . .

It puzzled women who wore sensible stuff dresses why Emily wore white the year around. Various fantastic tales were circulated about her. Sometimes such stories made us laugh; more often they made us hate the stupidity that invented them. She puzzled those people she was not just like, simply because she was not like everybody else of that day and place. "Self-expression" was not in vogue in her day. It was hard to put up with in a country village. Why should she wear white? What good reason was there for her not doing exactly what everybody else did? What was she making a mystery about? And the only person who never thought of it as a mystery was Emily herself, as she moved about her father's house and garden. They could no more approach her than they could make the moon come down and sit on their parlor sofas.—From "Emily Dickinson Face to Face," by MARTHA DICKINSON BIANCHI, her niece. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Trading in Stocks And Bonds Shows Irregular Trend

Prices Swing Within a Narrow Range—Wall Street Cautious

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Wall Street watched Washington today for further indications that something was about to transpire in the gold and monetary situation. The result was that speculation in stocks was of a highly discreet character and price movements indecisive. The market closed irregular.

Steel equities were in fair demand at moderately improved quotations, and a number of other issues mulled about in a fractional range. The metals eased. Grains were quiet and a little lower at one time, but cotton exhibited strength. The dollar held to a slim groove in foreign exchange transactions. Bonds, including U. S. Government securities, were a little mixed.

Shares of U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Bethlehem were up a point or more each, and U. S. Steel preferred, Otis and Republic Steels firmed fractionally.

Allied Chemical dropped 3, while U. S. Smelting was off nearly 2. Chrysler was heavy at one time, but was only a bit lower at the finish. Columbian Carbon, American Commercial Alcohol, and Union Carbide yielded a point each.

Case, American Telephone, General Motors, Consolidated Gas, Western Union, Auburn, American Can, Santa Fe and du Pont were off slightly.

While the consensus in Wall Street seemed to be that some definite move could be expected soon in the Administration's monetary policy, opinions varied as to the effects on stocks of currency stabilization, revaluation and gold impounding.

Dollar Devaluation

Some market commentators felt that the significance of devaluation and recapture at this time assumed a form of dollar stabilization, that it should facilitate the financing of the recovery program and that, by tending to "freeze" dollar depreciation it would in the long run work toward a higher price level.

A few bankers were inclined to believe that the Government will physically transfer the Federal Reserve's approximate $3,600,000,000 gold to the Treasury. The Treasury already has some $400,000,000 of the metal. If the open market valuation of gold is doubled, it is argued, the Treasury's holdings would then be worth nearly $8,000,000,000 with a profit which could very well be used to offset a heavy budget deficit forecast for the 1934 Government's fiscal year.

The belief still persisted in some quarters, both here and abroad, that Congress will reduce the gold value of the dollar to its present theoretical ratio of about 60 cents, but will empower the President to make a further cut to as low a level as 60 cents if he believes it necessary. With this option, some analysts felt that the inflationary consideration would not be removed entirely as a market factor.

Word that the President was not considering the establishment of a central bank to take the place of the Federal Reserve System was received with much interest, as was the Executive's comment that Andrew Jackson had abolished such an institution.

Bond Market Irregular

Closing a week of unusual activity the bond market was irregular today with many corporate issues ruling close to their best levels for the past month. U. S. Governments, which were heavy during the first half of the week, added slightly to the gains of Thursday and Friday.

Several of the Treasury issues rose from 1-32 to 4-32 of a point, while the remainder were unchanged to 1-32 lower. Libertys were 2-32 higher to 9-32 lower.

Corporate issues generally remained within fractional ranges. The best action was supplied by North American 5s, which were up more than 2 points, and by a fair number of low-priced rails and industrials.

Realizing prompted by the week's substantial advance caused moderate recessions in some obligations of the Allegheny Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Great Northern, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, International Telephone and Postal Telegraph.

In the list of prime ratings, American Telephone 5s stood out as a firm feature, gaining a good-sized fraction.

Prices were irregular in the foreign division. There was fairly heavy trading in some of the German issues, although values changed but slightly. French loans rose about a point and British 5½s receded fractionally. Japanese bonds also lost a little ground.

Market Opinions

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Strength in the market has been helped by good trade statistics for the current week. Car loadings and electric power production in particular are holding especially well.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Among the restraining influences which may act as a check on enthusiasm, we would include a possible desire to await further monetary developments with respect to the forthcoming government financing, and the latest pronouncements by NRA officials regarding a shorter work week and a curb on price increases by industry. In the meanwhile, the recovery movement appears to be proceeding along perfectly normal lines.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Whatever one may hope or fear will be the final outcome of the vast expenditures by the Government, and of the corresponding increase in the national debt, there seems to be little doubt that—for many months to come—this rapid expenditure of money, plus the natural recovery forces that are in evidence in nearly all parts of the world, will lead to much greater activity in all lines, particularly those that have not shared in the recovery to date.

Associated Gas & Electric

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Net electic output of 48,085,849 units (kwhr was reported by the Associated Gas & Electric System for the week ended Dec. 30. This increase of 8.3 per cent over the like week of last year compares with that of 6.4 per cent for the four weeks to date.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 13	Last Jan. 12
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
21⅝	8	..	Adams Mills	300	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16⅞
11⅜	5⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	8¼	6½	8½	..
112	47½	2f	Air Reduction	300	99¾	98½	98½	99½
23	11½	.80	Alaska-Juneau	300	21¾	21½	21½	21¾
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	300	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	6½	6½	6½	6¾
152	70¾	6f	Allied Chem	400	146	145	145	148
134	118	7	Allied Chem pf	100	123	123	123	..
26⅜	8	..	Allis Chalmers	700	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	17¾
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	26½	26½	26½	27
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	400	15½	15½	15½	15½
18¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	8	8	8	8
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	29	29	29	..
100½	49½	4	Am Can	500	94¼	93¼	93½	93½
39¾	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	24½	24	24	24½
51¾	34	3f	Am Chicle	100	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	47
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	4400	59⅜	57¼	58½	59⅞
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	1100	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
44⅞	7¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	19	19	19	19⅛
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12¼
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32½
17½	3⅜	..	Am Ice	800	7¼	7	7⅞	6⅞
57⅜	25	6	Am Ice pf	100	37½	36¼	37½	36
18⅛	4¼	..	Am International	600	7⅜	7½	7½	7⅝
3½	¼	..	Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
63	17¼	..	Am Loco pf	100	50½5	0¼	50½	..
23⅝	3¼	..	Am Metal	400	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	900	7¼	7	7	7
41⅞	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	500	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	17⅞
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	15	14½	15	14¾
31	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	2100	14¾	14¼	14½	14⅝
21⅛	5⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	600	19	18½	19	18⅞
47⅜	10¼	3	Am Safety Razor	100	36	36	36	36
4½	¼	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
36⅝	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	21¼	21	21¼	21⅞
83½	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1100	43½	43¼	43½	43⅜
31	5	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	21½	21	21½	20½
47⅞	30	2f	Am Stores	100	39	39	39	39
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	105	105	105	..
134⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	700	114½	113⅜	114	114¼
37⅞	7	..	Am Type F pf	100	9⅜	8½	9	9
43¼	13⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	2200	19⅜	19	19⅜	19⅜
80	25	6	Am Wat Ipf	100	60	60	60	58⅝
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	800	13	12¾	12¾	12⅞
67½	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	600	67⅜	67¼	67½	67½
4⅛	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	1100	14½	13¾	14	13¾
39¼	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18¾
8¾	1	..	A P W Paper	100	5	5	5	5
7⅜	1½	..	Armour Ill A	700	5¾	5	5	5
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	900	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	800	58⅜	56¾	57¾	57¾
7	1½	..	Arnold Constable	300	4½	4	4½	4
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	70	5½	5½	5½	5¾
35¾	6⅞	.60	Asso Oil	20	30	30	30	..
80⅛	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	2200	59⅜	58⅛	59⅛	59¼
79¾	50	3.30	Atchison pf	200	74	73¾	74	74½
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	200	42¼	41¾	41¾	42½
137⅛	61½	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	200	20	20	20	..
32½	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	700	28¾	28⅛	28¾	28½
39½	9	..	Atlas Powder	200	38	37½	37½	37⅞
34¾	1⅛	..	Atlas Tack	400	8½	8	8	8½
84¾	31	2	Auburn Auto	900	49⅞	48	49½	49½
9¾	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	2100	9	8½	8¾	8½
16⅜	8½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1300	7⅞	7½	7¾	7¾
			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	500	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	35	35	35	36
37⅞	8¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1200	23⅞	23½	23⅝	23⅝
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	26	26	26	26¼
41¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	41	41	41	41
110	68⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	97½	97½	97½	98
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	300	8⅛	8	8	8¼
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	200	11⅛	11	11⅛	11
85	45	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	55	55	55	60
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	200	9½	9½	9½	9½
15	8½	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	200	14	13⅜	14	14
21¼	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	1000	17¼	16⅞	17	16⅝
33⅜	9	..	Best & Co	300	27	27	27	27
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	1600	38⅞	36⅝	38⅞	36¾
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	200	71⅞	70⅜	71¾	70½
29½	6⅝	..	Bigelow Sanford	190	33	32¼	33	33
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	200	12	11⅞	12	12¼
58½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	400	57	56½	57	58
37⅜	18	1.60	Borden	900	21¼	21	21	20¾
22¾	5½	.25e	Borg Warner	600	21⅞	21½	21⅝	21¾
14⅜	2⅝	.25b	Briggs Mfg	500	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12¼
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1900	33⅞	33	33¼	33⅝
9⅝	2½	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
88⅛	60	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	66	66	66	65
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	7⅛	6⅞	7	7⅛
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	11⅛
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
36	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	26	26	26	26
5¾	4	..	Budd Wheel	200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
5	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
20⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	900	16⅛	15⅞	16¼	16
2⅛	1	..	Butte & Superior	200	1½	1½	1½	..
43¼	8½	..	Byers	300	23¼	23	23¼	23¼
			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	21⅜
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	4	4	4	..
41⅜	7½	1	Canada Dry	100	25½	25⅜	25½	26
35½	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	2500	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15
12½	14	15	Cannon Mills	200	28¾	28¾	28¾	29
103½	4¼	..	Capital Admin	200	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅞
86¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	4200	70⅝	69	70½	70½
59¾	51	4	Case Thresh pf	20	69⅝	69	69	..
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1500	24⅞	24	24	24⅝
4⅜	⅞	..	Celotex vtc	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	4200	35⅞	34½	35⅝	35⅝
44⅜	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	3800	34⅝	33¾	34¼	34¼
7⅝	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
52½	14⅞	2½	Chesapeake Corp	200	35½	35½	35½	35
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1200	40½	40⅜	40½	40⅝
7⅝	1⅝	..	Chi & G Trunk West	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
14⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	7	7	7	7⅛
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1000	7¾	7⅝	7½	7⅝
16	1¼	..	Chi & N western	500	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7½
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	17½	17½	17½	17
19½	3½	..	Chi R&P 7%	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
10½	2	..	Childs Company	300	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
21½	6	..	Chile Copper	30	14	13	14	..
57⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	32800	51½	49⅞	50¾	51⅜
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	18	18	18	18
2⅜	¼	..	City Stores	100	1	1	1	1
14¼	5	.25e	Clark Equipment	60	9	9	9	9¼
31	30	2	Cleve & Pitts spl	100	39	39	39	..
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	30	30	30	..
22⅝	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1500	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
26	3	..	Coll ns & Aikman	180	19	19	19	19⅛
17⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1400	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞
54	9	.8	Colo P & L pf	400	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
26½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	7500	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12½
83	50	6	Columbia G pf A	200	59½	59	59	59
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	200	59⅜	59	59⅜	60
19¼	4	..	Comm Credit	100	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
25¼	18⅛	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	10	24½	24½	24½	24½
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1500	35¾	33	33¾	35¾
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	22800	34¼	33¾	34¼	33⅝
6½	1¼	..	Comwith & So	10500	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
60½	17⅜	6	Comwith &S 6pf	1200	34	32¼	34	32
27⅞	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	700	24½	23¾	24⅛	23¾
5⅜	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	200	13⅜	13	13	13¼
64⅛	34	3	Consol Gas	7200	40	39	39½	40
15⅝	5	..	Consol Oil	6500	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10¼
3¼	1¼	..	Consol Textile	900	1	⅞	1	1
10¼	1¼	..	Container A	100	6½	6½	6½	..
4½	¼	..	Container B	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2½
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
3½	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	500	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
78⅝	35¼	2½	Cont Can	400	77¼	76⅝	77¼	77½
17⅝	3¼	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
36⅛	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	25½	25	25½	26½
4	1	..	Cont Motors	500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
19⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	2300	16¾	16½	16⅝	16¾
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	500	75	74	75	74⅝
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	900	4¼	4	4	4⅛
39½	23	2f	Cream of Wheat	270	28	28	28	28⅝
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	300	31½	30½	31½	31⅝
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	300	23½	22¼	23½	22⅞
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	20½	20¼	20¼	21
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	37½	37½	37½	37½
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	16	16	16	15⅝
4⅝	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	1200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	900	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	12¼	14¼	12¼	13
			—D—					
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	700	12	12	12	12½
49	8¾	..	Deere & Co	6200	29	28¼	29	29¼
93⅞	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	300	86	85¾	86	87
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	3300	24¼	23½	24	24⅛
17⅜	2	..	Denver R G pf	100	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6¾
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	68	68	68	68
33⅞	70	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	31	31	31	31½
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
39½	12	1.25f	Dome Mines	1300	34	33¾	33⅝	33¾
18¼	10½	.75	Douglas A	1800	17⅝	16¾	17	16⅞
96⅜	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	7000	92½	90¾	92⅜	92¼
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	100	116	116	116	..
28⅜	9½	1	Duplan Silk	100	18	18	18	..
			—E—					
10	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5¾
89¾	48	3	Eastman Kodak	300	80½	80½	80½	81
16	3½	..	Eaton Axle	1800	13½	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
5¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	500	19	18⅜	19	19⅛
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	2400	5½	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
18⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	900	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11¼
32¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	10	10	10	10¼
84	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	47	47	47	48½
4	1⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	1	1	1	1
123	107	7	Endicott John pf	10	121	121	121	120
48⅞	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	15	15	15	15
28⅝	3⅜	..	Erie RR	400	15	14⅞	15	15
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	600	18	17½	17½	18
10	⅜	..	Evans Products	900	10⅞	10½	10⅜	10½
			—F—					
11⅜	¾	..	Fed Motors Tr	200	7	7	7	7¼
4⅛	¾	..	Fed Screw W	100	2	2	2	2
9⅜	5	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	10	9½	9¼	9¼	8½
31½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	400	19¼	18¾	19	19⅛
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	71¾	71¾	71¾	..
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	100	57	57	57	58
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	1100	10½	10	10½	9⅝
24	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
26¼	13⅜	.95e	Fourht Nat Inv	500	21⅜	21¼	21⅞	22½
19	12	..	Fox Film A	200	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
49⅜	16	2	Freeport Texas	700	43¾	43⅜	43⅝	43½
31	9	..	Fuller Pr pf	20	19	18½	19	..
			—G—					
20⅞	6½	..	Gamewell	10	13	13	13	13½
12	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	400	8½	8	8½	8¼
43½	13¾	..	Gen Am Trans	500	36¼	35¾	36½	36
20⅞	10½	1	Gen Baking	700	11⅞	11½	11½	11⅜
10½	2½	..	Gen Bronze	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
23	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	1000	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
46	6½	..	Gen Cable pf	200	16⅞	16½	16½	16½
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	8800	19¾	19¼	19½	19½
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
39½	21	1.80	Gen Foods	500	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	35
2⅞	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
16½	3½	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	11½	11½	11½	..
18½	6¾	..	Gen G&E 7% A	40	13	13	13	..
55⅝	24¼	2.06	Gen Italian Edison	200	52½	52	52½	..
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	300	61	61	61	61½
35¾	10	1	Gen Motors	41700	35	34½	34⅝	35
95	65½	6	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	91½	91½	91½	91½
10½	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	100	4½	4½	4½	..
17	3¼	.15e	Gen Print Ink	30	11	11	11	11
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	40	0 3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	36	36	36	36
4⅝	⅝	..	Gen Realty	700	2	1⅝	2	1⅞
19⅝	2½	..	Gen Refractories	100	10¾	10⅝	10⅞	10½
38½	9¾	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	10	30½	30½	30½	..
			—I—					
20¼	7⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	200	91	9½	9¼	9¼
7⅜	⅝	..	Gimbel Bros	700	5	4⅞	5	5
33	8¼	..	Gimbel Bros pf	400	20½	19	20½	19½
20	3¼	.25e	Glidden	3900	18¾	17¼	18	17⅝
91½	48	7	Glidden ppf	20	88	88	88	..
27⅝	12	1.20	Gold Dust	600	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅞
105	68½	6	Gold Dust pf	100	100	100	100	..
21½	5	..	Goodrich	400	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	13½
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	400	34¼	33⅞	34	34⅛
17½	6⅛	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅝
6⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
36⅝	20	3	Grand Un pf	200	26	26	26	25⅝
36½	18¾	1	Grant (WT)	800	36⅜	36	36	35¾
33¾	4⅜	..	Great Nor pf	1900	20¾	20½	20½	20¾
16⅜	5⅛	.50b	Great Nor Ore	200	11½	11½	11½	11⅞
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	500	30¼	29¾	30	30¼
110	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	20	105	105	105	..
1¼	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11⅛	1¾	..	Gulf Mobile & N	100	7	7	7	7
23½	2½	..	Gulf Mobile pf	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17
38	6¾	..	Gulf States Steel	100	31	31	31	30
64	16¼	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	40	60	60	60	57
			—H—					
9½	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
38½	9	..	Hahn D S pf	900	32½	32	32	32¼
97½	44	3f	Hall Printing	100	4	4	4	4
25½	6½	..	Harbison Walker	900	18¾	16½	16¾	18⅞
72	38½	3	Hat Corp of Am	20	4	4	4	..
38	8¼	..	Hershey Choc	400	50	50	50	49¾
73⅜	1⅜	..	Hershey Choc pf	600	38¼	35⅝	36¼	36½
51½	18⅛	..	Hud & Man pf	100	18	18	18	..
16⅜	3	..	Hudson Motor	1900	14¼	13¾	14¼	14½
7¾	1⅝	..	Hup pMotors	1600	5	4⅞	5	5
			—I—					
50¾	8½	..	Ill Central	1800	30⅝	30¼	30½	30½
60½	16	..	Ill Central pf	300	35	35	35	37
85	24	4	Indus Rayon	800	79½	78	78	79½
78	19½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	400	63¾	63½

Financial: News and Comment

Wheat Prices Work To Highest Level In Several Weeks

Various Bullish Developments—All Grain Receipts Small

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 13—News favored holders of wheat futures this week, and prices worked irregularly to the highest levels in several weeks.

Bullish government estimates of farm reserves, strong cash markets, small receipts, and the belief that government plans for bettering the condition of the farmers will be more effective from now on all were influences working for higher prices.

Outside trade continued light as a rule, especially on the bulges, but succeeding recessions met increased buying support at higher levels than the preceding decline, while each rally went a little further than the one preceding. This was taken to indicate an awakening interest, and late in the week there was also buying for foreign account and for eastern interests as well.

Stimulated by War Rumors

In many respects the wheat market has been acting similar to the way it did preceding the big advance of last spring. War rumors from the Far East inspired a little late buying.

Reserves of wheat, corn and oats on the farm total 777,000,000 bushels less than for the corresponding time a year ago. Reserves of wheat are 79,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago; corn, 385,000,000 bushels less; and oats, 313,000,000 bushels smaller. The reduction in supplies of coarse grains is especially outstanding. On the basis of ordinary disappearance stocks of both corn and oats should be near the vanishing point by the end of the crop year.

Following the government figures there was a sharp dip as result of profit-taking, but buying swept into the market again, and the highest prices for the week were scored on Friday.

The weather conditions in the Southwest are causing much concern. The winter wheat crop in the hard winter wheat sections entered the winter with a low condition, and since then the outlook has been further impaired by continued drought and violent changes in temperatures.

With the farmers accepting the government loan and acreage reduction program quite freely, the prospects are for small receipts.

Grain Receipts Small

Receipts of all grains have been small, and while the shipping demand has been rather spasmodic, larger sales of wheat and corn were made on several days. Flour trade is still slow, but an advanace in wheat would hurry up shipping directions and make for a better demand for cash wheat. Best grades of cash wheat are now selling around May price which is unusual at this time of the year.

In corn bullish sentiment has been stifled to some extent by the tremendous visible stocks. However, prices have shown a firm tone at times.

Leading commission houses are generally committed to the bull side of the market in their opinions, but it has been difficult to overcome the buying inertia.

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JAN. 15

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Over 79 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
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BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10

Chicago May Be Able to Prevent Default on Bonds

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 13—Although the city of Chicago and board of education failed to redeem a total of $19,500,000 of bonds which came due Jan. 1, it may be possible to prevent actual default, in the opinion of informed persons who are struggling to preserve the city's credit. As the situation stands at present, the city has not been able to do any more than pay the interest on $15,000,000 of bonds which came due Jan. 1, and the board of education was in the same situation in regard to $4,500,000 of bonds.

If refunding bonds will be accepted by the bondholders it is thought possible to preserve the city's credit, but so far, only $12,000,000 of refunding bonds have been accepted by the creditors while the holders of the remaining bonds have not come forward as yet.

Technically, it might be said that the city has defaulted, but actually there is still a chance of preventing this from taking place, it is felt in financial circles.

Manchurian Railway Workshops Develop Increased Activity

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The workshops of the South Manchuria Railway at Shakako are at present busier than any other time since the shops were established, according to a report made public by the Commerce Department.

These workshops, built in 1911, which are three miles from Dairen in the Kwangtung Leased Territory, are among the largest and most efficient in the world, it is pointed out, employing 4500 workmen.

Considerably more than 6,500,000 yen has been invested in the plant which is understood to be capable of executing repairs simultaneously on 27 locomotives, 36 pasesnger cars, and 130 freight cars. Production costs in the plant are extremely low, mainly as a result of low wage scales.

According to the latest published statement of the railway company, 3324 employees were engaged and nearly 9,000,000 yen were spent on the repairing and construction of 330 locomotives, 457 passenger cars and 2647 freight cars in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932.

Spain Good Market For American Radios

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Spain is a promising market for American radios, according to the Consul General at Madrid, in a report made public by the Commerce Department.

Chief competition comes from the Dutch Philips Company, Germany is holding a small share of the market and some Italian sets have been sold.

While radios are not classified separately in Spanish import statistics, they make up for the great bulk of receipts classified under the head of "telegraph and telephone material." In 1932, total imports under this classification amounted to 9,465,000 pesetas of which approximately 5,000,000 was accounted for by United States radio sets.

It is estimated by Spanish dealers that the number of radio sets now in use in Spain is in the neighborhood of 400,000, a figure which includes a large number of obsolete and crystal sets. Production of radios in Spain is negligible.

Rise in Gold Output In Africa Big Economic Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The famous gold mines of the Rand may be the means of leading the Union of South Africa back to a more prosperous position, according to a report to the Commerce Department from the Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg.

The prosperity of the gold mines at the present time, the report states, is of course, due to conditions over which the country has no control, but for the moment the world's greatest gold producer is in a favored position and has taken advantage of almost one year's favorable conditions.

The year 1933 was one of record gold production, it is pointed out. Average tonnage milled per month during that period amounted to 2,994,230 tons as compared with 2,872,330 tons in 1932. Total working profit of the mining groups during the nine months ended September, 1933, was £22,549,236, compared with £10,889,736 for the corresponding period of 1932.

ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No. 133

A dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on Monday, January 15, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1933, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer

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New and Used Commercial Furniture
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New Public Financing Drops Off 66 Per Cent From 1932

Total of $207,788,000 Compares With $621,969,000 Last Year and With $5,045,149,000 in 1930—Chase Bank Leads Underwriting Houses

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—New public financing in the United States during the year 1933, excluding domestic and Canadian municipals, aggregated only $207,788,000 according to preliminary compilations announced by Otto P. Schwarzschild, editor of American Underwriting Houses and Their Issues, 99 Wall Street, this city. The total for this year fell sharply below results in previous years, comparing with $621,969,000 for 1932, a decline of 66 per cent; with $2,253,968,000 for 1931, or a drop of 91 per cent, and with $5,045,149,000 for 1930, or a drop of 95 per cent.

The compilation reveals that the Chase National Bank led the list of underwriting houses during the year by heading syndicates amounting to $68,500,000. The First of Boston Corporation with $29,000,000 ranked second and J. P. Morgan & Co. third with $12,000,000. From the standpoint of total business participated in, either as syndicate head or participant, the City Company of New York, Inc., accounted for the largest volume with $106,500,000. The Bankers Trust Company of New York and Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., were close behind, each house accounting for $97,250,000.

Going back to 1932, the review shows the leading houses in syndicates headed were Chase Harris Forbes Corporation, the National City Company (now the City Company of New York, Inc.) and the Continental Illinois Company.

Stock Financing Shrinks

From the standpoint of total business participated in during 1932 the leading houses were Chase Harris Forbes Corporation, N. W. Harris Company, Inc., and the National City Company (now the City Company of New York, Inc.).

The number of new issues for the past five calendar years, exclusive of real estate financing, is tabulated as follows:

	Bonds and Notes	Stocks	Total Issues
1933	22	158	180
1932	89	27	116
1931	232	85	317
1930	488	257	745
1929	480	1143	1623

Tabulation of investment and banking houses appearing as originators or participants:

	Originators	Participants Only	Total Houses Appearing
1933	144	82	226
1932	57	102	159
1931	156	164	320
1930	255	263	518
1929	740	280	1020

The tables shown above reveal the pronounced changes which have taken place in the investment banking business since 1929.

Bonds and Notes Comprise 36 Per of Offerings

An analysis of the year's financing reveals that of the total new offerings of $207,788,000, bond and note issues aggregated $117,515,000 or over 56 per cent to the total while stock issues amounted to $90,273,000. The compilation shows that from the effective date of the Securities Act, July 27, 1933, to Dec. 31, public offerings of corporate securities amounted to only $42,749,000, of which $36,600,000 comprised new financing by breweries, distilleries and allied companies. Substantially all of this financing was in the form of stock issues. While various factors have operated against the issuance of new corporate securities during the past year, it appears that the drastic provisions of the Securities Act caused the further curtailment which was so noticeable in the second half of 1933.

Chase Bank Leads

The following table shows (a) total activities of bankers heading syndicates aggregating $5,000,000 or more during the year of 1933 and (b) the total business of bankers heading syndicates of less than $5,000,000, but participating in issues aggregating more than $60,000,000.

(A)	As Synd. Head	(000 omited) As Participant	Total
Chase National Bank	$68,500	$16,250	$84,750
The First of Boston Corp.	29,000	65,000	94,000
J. P. Morgan & Co.	12,000		12,000
Dillon, Read & Co.	11,250		11,250
Drexel & Co.	8,000		8,000
Benjamin Baker & Co., Inc.	7,000		7,000
White, Weld & Co.	5,500	34,664	40,164
Aldred & Co.	5,000		5,000
(B)			
City Company of New York Inc.			106,500
Bankers Trust Company, N. Y.			97,250
Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.			97,250
Lee Higginson Corp			94,664
Cassatt & Co.			60,455

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

So far from turning swords into plowshares, in these days we try to make bombshells out of the mildest of pronouncements; yet even the Press could not find much that was explosive in President Roosevelt's Christmas box to silver producers. Silver moved up from 18 9/16d. an ounce to 19 1/16d. an ounce in London, but that was all—a trivial fraction of the jump from the former market price of 43c to the 64½c now payable to American producers. So much for the rehabilitation of silver on the markets of the world. In spite of its direct connection with the international silver agreement initiated at the World Economic Conference, the President's move is recognized in London to have been principally bread cast upon the waters of the West, perhaps as an insurance premium against his being compelled to adopt violent inflationary measures. "Who chooseth me shall get as much as he deserves" was, we remember, the legend on the casket of silver which Portia's second suitor chose.

Bimetallism

The silver policy does, of course, amply fulfill America's share of the undertaking of last July, but the trouble in the silver market has not been due chiefly to the oversupply of new gold, but rather to the presence of overhanging stocks of government-owned silver. These will be actually enhanced by the accumulation of silver in the United States Treasury—on the assumption, that is, that the United States is not going to adopt a bimetallic or symetallic standard. There seems to be a certain amount of confusion as to what bimetallism implies. If it is a reality and not a sham (as the gold standard in countries practicing exchange control is a sham), it must mean the free and unlimited purchase of silver and of gold each at a fixed price.

If purchases by the Treasury were restricted in amount or source, the United States would no more be on the silver standard than she is on the gold standard by virtue of the "Warren" gold-buying policy. Were the buying price for silver fixed at or below the world price, this might not cause much disturbance in the outside world, but were it fixed substantially above, then the United States would obviously tend to be drained of gold in exchange for silver. In practice, therefore, real bimetallism is incompatible with the deliberate inflation of the price of silver. In default of the adoption of a genuine dual monetary standard, offers by the United States to buy limited quantities of one particular metal cannot exert much effect on the world markets for silver or for other commodities.

Silver Inflation Delusion

Nevertheless, there has been a distinct tendency even in some circles in London to talk in terms of "reviving the prosperity of eastern markets by improving the value of silver." Much of the arguments in this strain are clearly based on delusion. The extent of the fall in silver prices, for instance, has been much exaggerated. Compared with the general level of commodity values, silver has only a moderately adverse record. Between the five-year periods 1921-25 and 1926-30, there was a drop of 27 per cent in the London price of silver, while the average wholesale prices of commodities in general fell by over 18 per cent. Hence the net depreciation of silver, in terms of purchasing power, was under 10 per cent. Since then, the value of silver has actually risen by 2 per cent, in terms of purchasing power.

In the second place, the belief that China's external buying capacity is expressed in terms of the price of silver is demonstrably fallacious.

China Buyer of Silver

Since China is on balance a buyer of silver, any rise in its price would, prima facie, diminish her ability to purchase other things. If, on the contrary, she were a seller, as South Africa is a seller of gold, then we would expect her to be able to buy more abroad as a result of rising silver prices, just as South Africa can buy more because the value of her gold exports has risen.

The prima facie view, however, does not take in the whole picture. A fall in the price of silver in terms of gold clearly means for China a rise in the price of gold in terms of money. That is to say, it performs for her what the Administration's gold-buying policy seeks to perform for the United States. If, from the national viewpoint, that policy is well-founded, then the fall in the price of silver was good for China; and if it was good for China one can hardly believe that it was terribly pernicious for the rest of the world.

Development of a Continent

There is yet another aspect of the problem. China's capacity to purchase abroad would certainly be augmented by a rise in the price of silver provided she had large reserves of the metal, on the security of which she could borrow abroad. Precisely what reserves she possessed cannot be dicovered, but the view of British banks trading in the Orient is that they are not large. Be that as it may, the realization is growing that only by dint of large capital investment will the Chinese market ever attain its potentialities.

The first implication of this is that the western nations will have to look more and more to exports of capital goods, as contrasted with consumption goods like textiles and foodstuffs, in their trade with China. Attention has just been called to this fact by the Department of Overseas Trade, which classifies the needed capital goods under six main heads: railway equipment, light and power, transport, factory equipment, aircraft, and river and coastal vessels.

The second consideration is a political one. Investment needs security as well as prospective profit. The Nanking Government itself cannot provide much security outside the capital, and the future of the foreign settlements is doubtful. Japan, who has the keenest eyes on the Chinese market, may one day be tempted to furnish her own security as she has in Manchuria.

Silver Price Rise Awaits Oriental Imports of Metal

Federal Decree Alone Not Potent—Speculative Holdings Heavy

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—A material rise in the world price of silver depends upon the resumption of large importations of the metal by India and China, states Handy and Harmon, bullion dealers, in their eighteenth annual review just published.

This review was made public a day after the firm announced its policy of henceforth issuing two quotations on silver daily. The first, the open market quotation, will apply to all domestic bullion mined prior to Dec. 22, the date the President authorized the purchase of newly mined silver by the United States Treasury. This figure was 44⅜ cents yesterday. The second quotation will be that at which newly mined domestic silver may be sold to the Treasury, which was quoted yesterday at 64⅛ cents.

World Silver Supply

World output of silver for 1933 is estimated at 273,000,000 ounces, consisting of new production, demonetized coinage, and sales by the Indian Government and China. A balance of some 163,000,000 ounces was left after deducting the amount absorbed in coinage, in the arts and industries, and by Germany and India.

"There is justification for anticipating higher silver prices as the result of further weakness in the dollar, if one is to believe in the carrying out of the Administration's program to depreciate the currency for the purpose of raising commodity prices," the survey says. "However, we believe that currency stabilization will occur at some point, which will then eliminate the incentive for speculative purchases of the white metal on that score."

The opinion is expressed that the maximum actual purchases have already been accomplished by the President's decree to buy newly mined American silver.

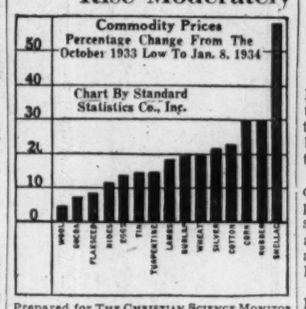
"It is inconceivable to us that without international coöperation which seems most unlikely, the United States Government will adopt bi-metallism, which would ultimately put this country on a silver standard," the review continues, "and it would appear highly improbable that unrestricted purchases of silver from world supplies will be authorized."

Coinage Demand Insufficient

Considering the silver situation from the angle of potential demand, it is not expected that coinage will provide any extensive demand, "unless there should occur some worldwide change in monetary standards to include silver as a primary reserve," which is deemed unprofitable.

The joint consumption by India and China has decreased from nearly 220,000,000 ounces during 1928 and 1929 to only about 50,000,000 ounces in 1932 and to a minus quantity during the past year. It is added that unless the gain from the Orient improves sufficiently to absorb the difference between the total annual supply and the amount used in industry and coinage, or "unless there arises a substitute demand of equal magnitude, the market will have to contend with the unfavorable situation of not only a current excess of production, but also the offerings from discouraged speculators." Such holdings are estimated at over 175,000,000 ounces in New York, and over 20,000,000 ounces in London.

Commodity Prices Rise Moderately



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DESPITE (or because of) the absence of further efforts to depreciate the dollar, commodity prices in recent weeks have shown definite ability to move moderately higher.

While composite prices, as reflected in leading indexes, have advanced only slightly, this has tended to obscure a number of sharp advances in important individual commodities, as shown in detail in the accompanying chart.

Italy Reaches Goal Of Self-Sufficiency In Wheat Production

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 — Italy's organized effort to attain self-sufficiency in wheat production has met with success, according to a report to the Commerce Department.

The current year's yield of 8,100,000 tons represents the largest recorded in the history of Italian agriculture, the report states. It compares with a yearly average of 4,927,200 tons during the six pre-war years, 1909,1914, with a yearly average of 5,128,000 tons during the six years preceeding (1920-1925), and with a yearly average of 6,580,158 tons for the last six years. The nearest approach to this year's wheat harvest was last year's heavy crop of over 7,500,000 tons.

The present development, it is pointed out, is due to improved yields, rather than to increased acreage planted to wheat. Italian farmers are being urged not to increase wheat acreage further, but rather to keep up their efforts to attain increasing per acre yields.

Having attained the goal of raising the complete wheat needs within the national borders, the attention of the Italian Government is now directed toward maintaining the level of wheat prices on the domestic market. A number of measures to accomplish this purpose are already in force, including milling regulations, making the use of 99 per cent domestic wheat obligatory, and special credit facilities to farmers for wheat stored collectively.

Shipping Has Big Increase in 1933 On Great Lakes

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13 (AP)—Great Lakes shipping figures released by the Lake Carriers' Association for the 1933 season were eloquent of better business by steel fabricators this year.

In comparison with 1932, the iron ore trade showed an increase of 506 per cent—much of the ore being stored for use in 1934; bituminous and anthracite coal gains of 27.63 and 44.67 per cent, respectively, and limestone of 71.27 per cent.

Bulk freight commerce on the lakes enjoyed an increase of 71.27 per cent over the 1932 season with a movement of 71,373,176 net tons compared with 41,672,761 tons, Capt. Joseph S. Wood, association president, said. Iron ore alone accounted for 24,218,766 net tons of the total. The grain shipments showed a loss of 1.99 per cent for the smallest movement since 1920 due, said the statement, primarily to curtailed demand for wheat for export.

Net tonnage figures for the season, April 14 to Dec. 14, other than iron ore, were: bituminous coal, 31,351,353; anthracite coal, 425,301; grain, 8,713,127, and limestone, 6,664,629.

Mixed Business Conditions Shown By Moody Index

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Statistics appearing this week indicated a mixed business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous mark should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carl'd'gs	Elec.	Steel	Comb.
Latest week	66.3	106.1	41.9	71.4
Prev. week	66.8	104.4	42.8	71.3
Month ago	56.3	100.5	44.1	67.0
Year ago	57.8	99.1	19.8	58.9
1933 high	63.7	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5

(1928 weekly average equals 100.)
Copyright, 1933, by Moody's.

Department Stores Do Good Business

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Although it may be a little late for Christmas news, the Federal Reserve Board today reported in effect that Santa Claus was pretty good to department store owners last year.

Getting down to figures, the board's index placed department store selling in December at 68 on the basis of the 1923-25 average as 100, which compared with 65 in November and 70 in October. It added:

"In comparison with a year ago, the value of sales for December, according to preliminary figures, was 7 per cent larger; when allowance is made for the fact that there was one less trading day this year than last, the increase of last year is about 12 per cent."

December increases and the value of December sales by Federal Reserve districts were reported as: Boston 0; New York 4; Philadelphia 4; Cleveland 12; Richmond 8; Atlanta 21; Chicago 12; St. Louis 10; Minneapolis 10; Kansas City 22; Dallas 23; San Francisco 6.

Heavy Industries Now Making Best Relative Showing

Trade Review Says Engineering Contracts Far Above Year Ago

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The heavy industries are now making the best relative showing, according to Dun & Bradstreet's review of business for the current week. As a result, the Business Activity Barometer of the firm moved abruptly forward to reach 64.2, gaining 3.1 points, compared with the loss of 4.7 points registered the week before.

Building and engineering contracts in some districts are nearly double those of a few weeks ago, and three or four times in excess of the total for the comparative week of January a year ago, the review states. "Schedules already are being widened by many factories closed partially during the last two months in order to allow demand to catch up with production," it is said.

"Industrial employment reveals that a check has been made in the downtrend of December, with the total of gainfully employed higher than a month ago, because of the constant addition to forces of the CWA."

NRA authorities have permitted the automobile industry to lengthen the work week during the peak season, continues the review, adding:

"As early automobile buying has gone beyond preliminary estimates, capacity operations are expected to rule for several weeks at least. Ordering at the New York Automobile Show, which launched the industry's campaign for the new year, was reported as the best since 1929, despite the higher prices which have been placed on the majority of the cars."

Referring to retail sales, the survey states that "the rapid rate at which business has been moving in retail channels since the last week in December is without precedent in the last few years."

"In country districts gains in distribution in some areas have been little short of phenomenal, as farmers continue to receive large sums from the Government," the review says.

"Wearing apparel is not receiving the major attention it did last year, as interest now has spread to automobiles, jewelry, expensive furniture, rugs and other items which fell into the category of luxury goods until the latter part of 1933."

South America's First Pencil Factory Active

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 13 (By U. P.)—The first pencil factory to be established in South America is now in full operation on the outskirts of Santiago. The owners, technical staff and workmen are all Chilean. The capital likewise is also entirely national.

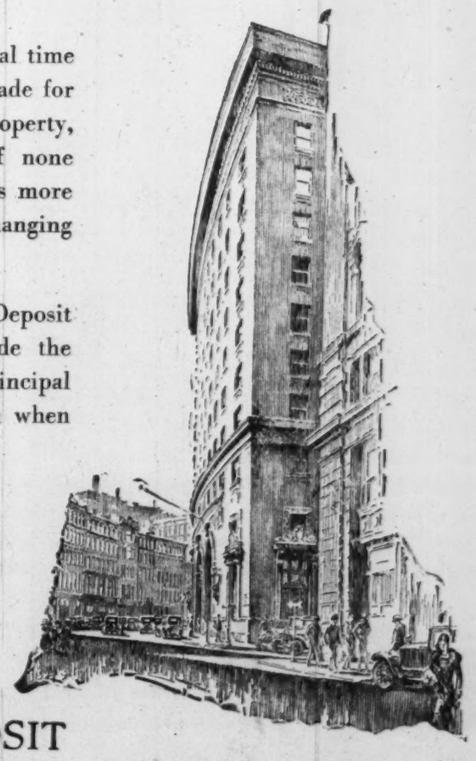
Sufficient pencils to supply the entire Chilean demand, estimated at 20,000 pencils daily, can be produced by the factory. Promoters of the company hope soon to eliminate all pencil importations, now totaling $240,000 yearly in value.

The Year 1934
And Your Estate Plans

The beginning of a new year is a logical time for reviewing arrangements already made for the conservation and distribution of property, or for making such arrangements if none already exist. At this time a review is more than usually appropriate because of changing conditions.

The long experience of Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, which has made the management of property in Trust its principal business, may be of assistance to you when you review or plan your own property arrangements.

A discussion of your special problems with one of our officers incurs no obligation whatever.



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We also act as Corporate Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar and as Agent in the disbursement of dividends. This service is in charge of specialists and our equipment to handle it is complete.

John Skillman Faces Tulley In The Semifinal

Summers Plays Ben Pope in Round of Four at Penn A. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13—John Skillman of the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., defending champion; Jack Summers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, James Tulley of Merion Cricket Club and Benjamin Pope of Pittsburgh, survived a day of upsets in the United States professional squash racquets championship yesterday. In the semifinal round at the Penn A. C. Skillman will meet Tulley and Summers faces Pope.

Skillman defeated Leif Nordlie of the Sleepy Hollow Country yesterday, but not until four games had been played. The score was 11—15, 15—10, 15—9, 15—5. The champion's semifinal-round opponent, Tulley, surprised by winning from Daniel Martella of Wilmington, 15—4, 15—11, 15—10.

Summers defeated Henry Dufton of the Westchester Country Club, 15—10, 15—5, 9—15, 15—10. Dufton ran 10 straight points in the third game after trailing at 5—9.

Ben Pope played brilliant squash to defeat George Cummings of the University Club of New York, runnerup to Skillman last year. The score was 17—14, 17—16, 15—8. The summary:

United States Professional Squash Racquets Championship—Quarterfinal Round

John Skillman, Apawamis Club, defeated Leif Nordie, Sleepy Hollow, 11—15, 15—10, 15—9, 15—5.

James Tulley, Merion, defeated Daniel Martella, Wilmington, 15—4, 15—11, 15—10.

Ben Pope, Pittsburgh, defeated George Cummings, New York, 17—14, 17—16, 15—8.

Jack Summers, Boston, defeated Sidney Dufton, Rye, N. Y., 15—10, 15—5, 9—15, 15—10.

Seasoned Tennis Stars Reach Miami Net Semifinals

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 12 (AP)—Four seasoned campaigners of the tennis wars, having yesterday humbled the best opposition Florida and Cuba could offer, prepared last night for the semifinal round in the Miami Biltmore championship.

Avenging last year's defeat at Orlando, George M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, ranked tenth by the U. S. L. T. A., summarily whipped Hudson Hamm of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., who Wednesday defeated Marcel Rainville, the Canadian Davis Cup star. Lott won 6—1, 6—2.

Francis X. Shields of New York, top-ranking United States player, eliminated Carroll Turner of Miami, former state champion, 6—3, 6—3.

Ricardo Morales, Cuba's No. 1 player and a Davis match player, went down in defeat before Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr., of Atlanta, 6—3, 6—3.

The third Floridian who gave way to the experienced netsmen was Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, recently crowned state champion. He was defeated 6—3, 6—4 by Cliff Sutter of New Orleans, national No. 4 player.

With the brackets narrowed to the semifinal stage, Grant meets Shields and Sutter plays Lott. Sutter and Lott were last year's finalists, with Lott then the winner.

In yesterday's doubles, Sutter and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of New York defeated Dr. Philip B. Hawk of Forest Hills, N. Y., and Ray White of Tampa, Fla., 6—2, 6—1.

Grant and Malon Courts of Atlanta defeated Hendrix and John Nixon of Miami, 7—5, 6—4.

Shields and Morales trounced Hamm and Turner, 7—5, 6—3.

Lott and Rainville had some difficulty in putting away Joe Whalen of Miami, and J. S. McDermott of New York at 9—7, 4—6, 6—3.

Indians Defeat M. C. C.

BENARES, India, Jan. 13 (Canadian Press)—The touring Marylebone cricket team yesterday met with its first defeat of the Indian tour, losing to the Vizianagram eleven by the narrow margin of 14 runs in a five-day fixture. The scores were: Vizianagram 124 and 140, M. C. C. 111 and 139. The English team had seven wickets in hand and needed 95 runs when yesterday's play opened. Captain Jardine tallied 36 before he lost his wicket, but the Indians had the measure of the other batsmen. In the two innings Mohamed Nissar took a total of nine wickets for 117 runs. Ramji six for 81, including three for 4 at one period, and C. K. Naidu four for 24.

College Swimming Result

Williams 51, Bowdoin 26.

Restaurants

BOSTON

ALADDIN CANDY SHOP
211 MASS. AVE., Next Loew's State
A delightful place to bring your friends for lunch or refreshments

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DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Lunch 50c Dinner 55c-75c

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Between Washington Sq. and 8th St.
LUNCHEON, 12 to 3 p. m., 35c, 50c, 65c
DINNER, 5:30 to 8 p. m., 85c-$1.00
SPECIAL PLATE, 50c-65c
No alcoholic beverages.

Ruth Agrees to Terms Offered by Ruppert

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 13

TWO months ahead of the usual schedule and minus all the customary fanfare associated with this momentous event, Babe Ruth and his baseball employer, Colonel Jacob J. Ruppert, came to terms yesterday on the 40-year-old slugger's 1934 salary.

By mutual agreement they withheld the details, pending the actual ceremony of signing the contract next Monday morning, but it was learned that a compromise was reached at or close to $35,000 after the shortest and most harmonious salary conference Babe and the colonel have had in a dozen years.

Hitchcock Now Shares the Top In Pony Polo

Handicapped at 10 Goals With Cecil Smith and Elmer J. Boeseke Jr.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Thomas Hitchcock Jr. is still at the top of the handicap list of the United States Polo Association, but has to share his honors with Cecil Smith, the Texan, and Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., the Californian, as the result of the revision of the handicaps announced yesterday at the annual meeting of the United States Polo Association, held at the Racquet and Tennis Club.

The new stars, whose play in the intersectional match between the West and East at a Century of Progress exposition at Chicago brought victory to the western team, are both elevated to the limit handicap of 10, where Hitchcock is also retained. Smith was at nine, while Boeseke jumps from seven.

Winston F. C. Guest and Eric C. Pedley, both hitherto at eight, are still retained in that group, but their two former associates, Stewart B. Iglehart and Earle A. S. Hopping, drop back to seven, while three newcomers, James P. Mills, Aidan Roark, brother of Capt. C. T. I. Roark, the Irish player, and another Texan, H. W. Williams, are raised to eight. Two of the seven group, Earle W. Hopping and Raymond Guest, fall back to six, but Devereux Milburn, Gerald Balding, J. S. Phipps and William Post 2d, remain there, and Elbridge T. Gerry, Seymour H. Knox, Robert E. Strawbridge Jr. and E. H. Tyrrell-Martin, another Californian, as well as Iglehart and the younger Hopping, are placed in that group

Another step to promote the further growth of the game outside the Metropolitan district was announced when the list of officers for the coming year was made public. Three new vice-chairmen, representing the western, central and eastern sections, were included in the list. Carlton R. Burke of California, Frederick McLaughlin, Chicago, and F. Skiddy Von Stade, New York, are the new officers with D. S. Ingalls, taking the place of McLaughlin on the executive committee, for the remainder of his term.

The other officers were retained, with Louis E. Stoddard as chairman, J. Ford Johnson Jr., honorary secretary; George H. Meade, honorary treasurer; F. S. O'Reilly, secretary and treasurer. Other changes in rules were made, and will be made public at a later date.

Interstate Cricket

BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 13 (Canadian Press)—Queensland and South Australia yesterday started an interstate cricket match, one of the last in the Sheffield Shield series, which will decide the personnel of the team to tour England next summer. P. M. Woodfull, Australian captain, was in the Queensland lineup and members of the Board of Cricket Control were on hand to watch the play. When stumps were drawn South Australia was all out for 187 runs, Richardson scoring 67 and Oxenham taking six wickets for 8 runs apiece. Queensland replying with 67 for one wicket.

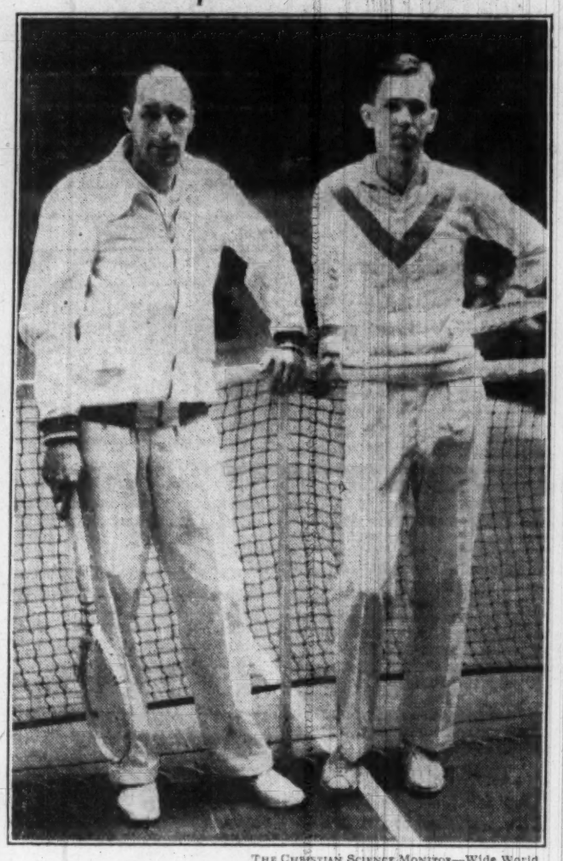
Curling Event for Boston

MONTREAL, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Gordon International Medal Match between Canadian and American curlers will be held in Boston, March 10, according to an announcement here yesterday. For the Royal Victoria Jubilee Trophy competition, emblematic of the single rink championship of the Canadian branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, 99 entries have already been received. Play starts Jan. 19 and finals will be on Jan. 26 and 27.

Saskatoon Team Wins

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Saskatoon Quakers today had opened their hockey tour of Europe with a 5-to-0 victory over a selected Norwegian team. The first game of their tour was played in the open air last night, during a heavy snowstorm, which seriously interfered with play, something new for the Canadians, who were beaten in the Allan Cup final last season by Moncton Hawks. Bert Scarfe scored three goals and Cliff Lake and Les Bird got the others.

A Couple of Tennis Aces



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

(Left) William T. Tilden 2d and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr.

Tilden Still Master But Vines Learning Indoor Tennis Fast

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d is still the master, but H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. is showing the improvement which the lanky Californian has predicted will eventually solve Big Bill's supremacy in indoor tennis.

Vines took one set and forced another into extra games last night in his second encounter with Tilden during a professional tour of the country. The scores were 6—4, 8—10, 9—7, 6—3.

Two points stand out, clearly as a result of the play: Tilden, although almost 41, still is more than equal to extended matches; Vines, although beaten, was much more at home on the indoor court and much more effective than in their first encounter, which he lost in straight sets in New York Wednesday.

The coast youth found himself better able to cope with the Philadelphian's cannonball service and made few errors on that account. He apparently discovered he could get the indoor-court bounce better from back court and, like Tilden, spent most of his time on the baseline.

Never on the run, Vines stood up to Tilden's hottest fire. His crosscourt game scored against the national professional champion time and again and, on the few occasions he did come up to the net, the Californian counted with accurate placements.

Tilden's generalship clinched the victory for him, his change of pace, unexpected strokes and use of exactly the necessary amount of energy giving him the last set as easily as he took the first.

In two preliminary sets, Bruce P. Barnes of Texas, won the first from Vincent Richards of New York, 6—1, and lost the second, 2—6.

Tilden and Barnes paired up after the main event to conquer Vines and Richards in doubles, 6—1, 6—4.

Fight Games Taxation

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 13 (AP)—A fight against federal taxation of college football games was under preparation here today with representatives of the National Collegiate Athletic Association mapping an appeal to Congress. Seeking future exemption from the 1932 amusement tax to win freedom from a levy on gridiron as well as other athletic contests, the N. C. A. A. is preparing to place the problem before Congress at an early date. Meeting today to draw plans were Maj. John L. Griffith, Big Ten commissioner of athletics; Frank McCormick, University of Minnesota athletic director, and Prof. C. M. Updegraff of the University of Iowa.

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class A Standing

	Rnds W	Rnds L	Match's W	Match's L	P C
Harvard Club I	8	0	34	6	1.000
Yale Club	6	2	28	12	.750
University Club	5	3	23	17	.625
Princeton Club I	5	3	22	18	.625
Montclair A. C.	4	4	21	19	.500
Downtown A. C.	4	4	18	22	.500
Harvard Club II	3	5	21	19	.375
Princeton Club II	1	7	6	34	.125
Union League Club	0	8	7	33	.000

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 2, Oklahoma City 1.
St. Louis 3, Tulsa 0.

College Hockey Results

Harvard 21, Tufts 11.

De Oro, Kenney And Catton Victors In Billiard Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13—Alfredo de Oro, New York, Leonard Kenney of Chicago and Marc Catton of Oakland, Calif., were the victors yesterday in the three games played in the United States three-cushion billiard tournament here.

De Oro defeated Arthur Woods, also of New York, 50 to 39 in 65 innings, the winner registering a high run of 4 to a 3 for the loser. In the afternoon games Kenney defeated Charles McCourt, Cleveland, Ohio, northern sectional champion, 50 to 36 in 66 innings, Kenney scoring a high run of 7 against 4. In the other game Catton nosed out Earle Lookabaugh, Chicago, 50 to 44 in 65 innings. In this game Catton registered high runs of 8 and 6, while Lookabaugh ran two of 6 and a 5. The scores by innings:

Kenney—0 0 0 5 0 0 2 0 5 0 1 2 1 0 4 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 7 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 3 4 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 2—50. High run—7. Innings—66. Safeties—1.

McCourt—2 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 1 2 0—36. High run—4. Innings—66.

Catton—4 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 3 2 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 x 0 0 s 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 s 0 s 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 1 s 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0—48. High run—6. Innings—64. Safeties—4.

De Oro—0 1 s 0 0 0 1 0 2 4 0 0 1 s 1 1 1 0 s 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 3 2 0 0 2 1 0 3 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 4 0 0 0 2 s 0 0 0 1 0 3 3—50. High run—4. Innings—65. Safeties—5.

Woods—0 s 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 2 s 0 1 2 0 0 1 s 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 3 s 0 0 0 1 3 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 s 2 0 0 2 0—39. High run—3. Innings—64. Safeties—5.

s—Safety. x—Scratch.

Providence and Cubs Opponents at Garden

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Providence
Hexmer, lw		rw, Rivers
P. Jerwa, c		c, Gaudreault
Filmore, rw		lw, Hart
J. Jerwa, ld		rd, Mulligan
Lane, rd		ld, Lesieur
Jackson, g		g, Byrne

Boston spares—Harnett, Weir, Buckles, McInenly, Cunningham, Halliday; Davie. Providence spares—Harrington, Murray, Taylor, Giroux, Alexandre, McVicar, Trapp.

Bruin Cubs and Providence Reds will resume tonight where they left off in their last Canadian-American Hockey League game which ended in a scoreless tie at the Boston Garden. The Cubs have strengthened their hold on first place since that engagement and victory tonight will give them a substantial margin.

Percy Jackson and Paddy Byrne, goalies, were the real heroes of the last engagement, exhibiting a thrilling brand of goaltending. Defensively the Reds will play Andy Mulligan, erstwhile with the Cubs, in place of George Nichols, who has not been able to play since the team's last visit here.

Boston players enter the contest tonight confident in that they easily defeated the Philadelphia Arrows Thursday night, and the Arrows had just returned from holding Quebec to two successive tie games on Quebec ice. The Reds engaged in an overtime tie at Providence with the Beavers Thursday. All players on the Cub team are ready to play, but the Reds have Nichols and McVicar in question.

Perhaps the fortunes of the Bruins will take a turn for the better now that they have relinquished the right of "Lucky Bruen," the bear cub from Nashua, to be termed mascot.

Myles Lane of the Cubs is the only playing-manager in either the National or Canadian-American league.

Little mention has been made about it; but it so happens that the Boston Garden, voluntarily and without obligation, handsomely contributed in the Bailey benefit game. The Garden now works on a percentage basis with the Bruins and its percent this season has been little enough, without turning over a whole game's receipts.

With possibly one exception, Herb Gardiner has his Philadelphia Arrows passing more smoothly on attack than any team, major or minor, to appear in the Boston Garden this season. The exception might be the McGill collegians.

There is no denying the drop in pro hockey interest around Boston since the suspension of Eddie Shore.

According to an announcement from the Garden Providence supporters have reserved about 500 seats for tonight's game. The Reds never lack support when playing in Boston for the Providence fans follow the Reds on week-ends here.

Mrs. Howe Faces Anne Page For Squash Title

Eleonora Sears Forces Philadelphian Star to Five Games

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., twice national title holder, will have Anne Page of Philadelphia as her opponent in the final round of the United States women's squash racquets individual championship today at the New York Junior League. She had an easy task yesterday to eliminate Mrs. John Bierwirth of New York, her greater steadiness and greater knowledge of court tactics giving her the edge all the way. The score was 15—4, 15—9, 18—14. Only in the final game, when Mrs. Bierwirth used her utmost power to lift her score to 13-all after trailing at 10—13, and made one point in the extra set points, was the match at all close.

But it was not until the very last rally in the fifth game that Miss Page was able to prevent the success of Eleanora R. Sears of Boston. The first winner of the national title fought her much younger opponent all the way, and only capitulated after one of the hardest fights ever seen in the game.

The score was 9—15, 10—15, 15—11, 15—8, 16—15. Miss Sears outcrafted Miss Page in the first two games, to win them, but Miss Page took the next two by her superior strength. In the final game Miss Sears led at 13—10, but a supreme effort carried Miss Page to 14-all, and she won the first two of the three extra points set by Miss Sears. But Miss Sears won the next two, to tie the score at match point and only a long rally finally enabled Miss Page to win. The summary:

United States Women's Squash Racquets Championship—Semifinal Round

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, Mass., defeated Mrs. John Bierwirth, New York, 15—4, 15—9, 18—14.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, 9—15, 10—15, 15—11, 15—8, 16—15.

Open Tennis Play May Come This Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Fresh impetus appeared generated yesterday for the proposals to make national as well as world open championships a definite part of the tennis tournament program, following Big Bill Tilden's decisive victory over H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., before a record American tennis gallery in the first of their series of professional matches.

Tennis authorities, outside the professional camp, were reluctant to predict what will be done this year, but it was learned that the French may take the initiative in persuading the international tennis federation this March to lift the barriers heretofore raised against sanctioning the mingling of amateurs and professionals in open competition.

The prospect is that the French tennis leaders, seeking an outstanding attraction to make up for the loss of the Davis Cup matches in Paris will swing over to the side of open tournament advocates and seek to stage the first official world championship this year, before or after Wimbledon. Before this transpires, however, they may have to do some tall negotiating with Messrs. Tilden, Vines and Henri Cochet, who have joined professional forces.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association made a gesture of defiance last year by sanctioning a national open tournament but failed to conduct the event, ostensibly because of failure to agree on dates with the Germantown (Penna.) Cricket Club. The U. S. L. T. A. meets this February in Pittsburgh and may pave the way for definite action, pending what transpires abroad.

Bronx Hockey Club Ties

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The Bronx Hockey Club sprang a surprise on the league-leading Baltimore Orioles by holding them to a tie, 1-1, yesterday evening at Bronx Coliseum, home of the team, in one of the two matches scheduled for yesterday in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League. In the other game, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club scored over the tailenders, St. Nicholas Hockey Club, shorn now of its former glories, by a score of 3 to 1.

College Wrestling Result

Brown 11, Colby 2.
M. I. T. 4, Mass. State 2.

Pennsylvania Five to Tour New England

Faces Harvard Tonight and Dartmouth Monday in Basketball Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13—Led by Francis O'Donnell '35, the University of Pennsylvania varsity basketball squad of 11 players invades New England this week-end for two Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League games. The first is with Harvard University Saturday night and the second with Dartmouth College at Hanover on Monday. Pennsylvania has won five straight games, including its opening league start against Harvard last week, 31 to 19. The team leaves Boston for Hanover Sunday morning, where a light practice will be held the next morning.

St. Joseph's College, La Salle College, University of Michigan, Harvard and Swarthmore have all bowed to the Red and Blue, with the latter enjoying one of its best defensive records in years. The highest score made by any opposing team was 26 in the St. Joseph's opening contest.

Coach L. W. Jourdet, serving his fourth straight year as head coach, after being away from the university for a long time, looks for the team to be a championship factor. Ever since the squad turned in its two victories over Princeton University, intercollegiate championship runner-up last season, the players have been looking forward to the present campaign. Jourdet and his boys anticipate the hardest opposition in the league from Dartmouth and Princeton. He was also impressed by the progress of the Crimson in its game at the Palestra last Saturday night, when Coach Wesley Fesler's squad more than extended Captain O'Donnell and his teammates the first half, and led at one time, 9 to 5.

In Robert Freeman '35 of Washington, D. C., and Kenneth Hashagen '35 of Staten Island, N. Y., the Red and Blue has two of the outstanding players in the Eastern Intercollegiate circuit. Freeman is a youthful giant of 6ft. 4in. and is jumping center for the second straight season, while Hashagen, 6ft. 3in., is one of the most aggressive guards the university has had in many years. Freeman prepped at St. Albans School, and Hashagen went to Curtis High. These two players have been leading the entire squad in the five victories and are looked upon as the main threats in the remaining league contests.

Captain O'Donnell at right forward has not struck the scoring stride anticipated by the coaches but has been playing a remarkable floor game and handing out many assists to the rest of the team. He is a Philadelphia boy.

John MacDonald '34 of Oswego, N. Y., is playing the other forward position and although handicapped by poor eyesight, is a skilled shot and floor worker. MacDonald weighs but 150 pounds and is the smallest player on the varsity squad.

Henry Kozloff '35, formerly of Reading, Penna., has proven a find at guard. Last year he got in several games but it was not until the start of the present season that he started to show real varsity ability. Kozloff is one of the few three-sport letter men at the university, having gained his letters in soccer and baseball.

Prominent among the substitutes are John Pennypacker '35 of Ardmore, Penna., captain-elect of the varsity football team, and Donald S. Kellett '34 of Brooklyn, star football quarterback and captain-elect of the varsity baseball team. They were late reporting to the court squad but are gradually getting in shape. Pennypacker usually relieves Captain O'Donnell or MacDonald, while Kellett has been substituting for the guards. Pennypacker before coming to Pennsylvania played on the championship Lower Merion High School team. Kellett is a product of Peekskill Military Academy.

John Niece '35 of Pottsville is Freeman's understudy at center; C. R. Brown '34 of Lansdowne, Penna., and J. E. Ludwig '34 of Pottstown, Penna., are alternate forwards, and Wesley Tanseer '35, brother of former Capt. Leonard Tanseer, is a spare guard, and lives in Philadelphia.

Sporting Around the Hub

ALTHOUGH Tilden and Vines have practically monopolized the spotlight in the coming professional tennis matches at the Boston Garden on Monday night, don't forget that the presence of Vincent Richards will be felt also. Richards is recognized without question as one of the greatest doubles player of all time, which is quite a distinction. During his amateur career he was criticized many times for not doing as he was told. It has been proven in his professional career, however, that when left alone, he is just about as adept in singles play as he is in doubles.

Eddie Shore, Boston Bruin's star defense man, arrived in Boston today and appeared to be in splendid shape. He had an interview with the newspaper men at Manager Ross's office this afternoon and stated that he was anxious to get back into the game.

Harvard's varsity basketball team meets the University of Pennsylvania at the Indoor Athletic Building this evening, the game starting at 8 o'clock. It will be the Crimson's fifth Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League contest this season and the second for Penn, who defeated Wesley Fesler's boys one week ago tonight in Philadelphia by the score of 31 to 19.

Malcolm Farmer, director of athletics at Yale, told the Roxbury Latin School Alumni at the University Club last night that it "seems necessary for a coach to win all of his games in order to persuade the alumni that the athletic season has been a success. The present day coach cannot hold his position unless his team wins almost every game. Some colleges are doing something in the way of proselyting to obtain good teams; but it is not the place of one college to point the finger of accusation at another. I am convinced that the coaches do not want to proselyte, though some of them are forced to do it to keep their jobs."

The Dartmouth College athletic council will be in Boston tomorrow for another meeting, in an effort to settle the football coaching situation. Paul Loudon, Eddie Dooley and Clarence McDavitt, three alumni members of the council, have been interviewing candidates for some time.

An amateur hockey double-header is on schedule at the Boston Arena tonight, with Boston College meeting the Berry Hockey Club, and the University Club opposing the Olympic Hockey Club. Between periods, Suzanne Davis, George E. B. Hill and James L. Madden, all members of the Boston Skating Club, will give exhibitions of figure skating. The Angel Guardian Band will also be on hand.

The visiting list at Fenway Park is growing these days. Yesterday Jack Barry, the shortstop of Connie Mack's $100,000 infield and present baseball coach at Holy Cross, called to talk things over with General Manager Eddie Collins, who played beside him (Barry) for many years. Jack Corbett, president of the Jersey City International League club, also dropped in, as did "Chief" Ware of the Worcester club.

Corbett informed Bucky Harris that he can look for great things from Julius Solters, the rookie outfielder whom the Red Sox purchased from Baltimore. Said Corbett, "This fellow Solters is over 6 feet tall in his stocking feet and tips the scales at 200 pounds. He is unusually fast for a big fellow and his arm will make you sit up and take notice. He is a right-handed hitter—and what a hitter. I believe you will find him a splendid all-round performer and a mighty hard man to keep on the bench."

In the course of a general discussion regarding the announcement that Babe Ruth had come to terms with the New York Yankees, Bucky Harris, who is daily gaining popularity with Boston's baseball public, said he believed that Ruth will be worth about $15,000 as a player next season and more than twice that amount as a gate attraction. The young Red Sox pilot is one of those firm believers that Ruth will never be overpaid as long as he can play ball.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sporting Editor

More Honors for Western Athletes

WHEN the West defeated the East last year in their pony polo contest, followers of that great sport began to wake up to the fact that the latter had lost its monopoly of the game, and that in future the "Big Four," which would be picked to represent the United States in matches with foreign teams, would not be made up exclusively of players from around the Greater New York area. More evidence of the truth of this assertion is to be found in the new ranking list, which was given out last night by the United States Polo Association. For some time Tommy Hitchcock Jr., of the Sands Point Club, has had the honor of heading the list and being the only 10-goal player; but the 1934 list finds him having some company, and the two newcomers are from the West and Southwest. In ranking Cecil Smith of the Austin Polo Club and Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., Midwick Country Club, with Hitchcock, the association is recognizing two great players and also serving notice that they will have to be seriously considered when the next "Big Four" is selected. Their entrance into the 10-goal class is also a forerunner of more westerners to come.

Babe Ruth Surprises Fans

Monday will be a red-letter day for the baseball fans, and especially the kiddies, as the great Babe Ruth and the York Americans have come to terms and the contract for the 1934 season will be signed, sealed and delivered on that day. This is the first time in many a day that Ruth and the Yankees have come to terms without a whole lot of discussion, and, what is still more, Ruth has evidently consented to a considerable reduction in salary without much of a protest. Even if the reduction is about $17,000, as reported, it will still leave the Home Run King the highest-paid player in the game and, what is still more, he earns every cent he receives.

Strict Grading of His Crops Made Money for This Farmer

Fitchburg Man Says Run-of-the-Field Marketing Spoils Prices—Cites Sale of Cull Apples as Cause of Loss on Good Fruit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Mr. A. Waaramaa of this city has his own ideas on the plight of the farmer, especially the eastern farmer. And Mr. Waaramaa should know. He has been making farming pay during the years when the farmer's plight has become a major problem.

He sat on a barrel in the warehouse of the United Farmer's Cooperative of Fitchburg, a wide-awake, alert member of a distressed profession. But, if there is distress among farmers, Mr. Waaramaa does not reflect any of it. He swung his legs and plunged into the subject of farming, its possibilities and handicaps.

Solves Own Problem

"What's the matter with farming? You should know that answer as well as I. Overproduction. But it isn't the problem we want stated, it's the answer. I've answered that question for myself. The problem of the eastern farmer lies in his own methods. The solution is so simple that it's funny he hasn't seen it before. I saw it the first year I started farming. I solved my own problem and have kept right on solving it every year.

"I started farming seven years ago. Yes, just when the farmers were beginning to yell about ruinous prices and glutted markets. I was starting on a shoe string. When my crops were in I was broke. The first crop I had was my principal one of the year, strawberries. When I started picking the market was flooded. Farmers all around me were getting as low as 5 cents a box wholesale for run of the field fruit. They were glad to get 15 cents for any they sold at retail.

"I was up against it. I had to have money. And the price berries were fetching would only net me a loss I couldn't afford to take. Then I began to study labels, and quality. I invested a few more dollars in what looked like a lost cause. I bought a bunch of fancy boxes. I chose a name for the farm and had it printed across the boxes. I graded my berries, putting only the best in the marked boxes. I graded again, putting second berries in boxes marked seconds. The rest, the culls, I threw away.

Graded His Crops

"I got for my best berries 25 and 28 cents a box. I got for the seconds 15 cents. And at the same time farmers all around me were getting 10 cents a box for their fruit. They were marketing run-of-the-field stuff. That's the real curse of the farmer, run-of-the-field marketing. Mixed in with sound produce are the culls, the real overproduction. Grade out all the culls and there would be no more overproduction.

"Look at the mess the apple growers are in right now. All through this valley, apples are a drug on the market. The price they fetch does not cover the cost of production. Who put the price where it is? The farmers themselves.

"Last summer the farmers through here started selling the drops picked up under the trees. The roadside stands were loaded with them, priced to sell. The farmers did a good business in windfalls—so good that they ruined the market for their quality stuff. By the time they began picking the first grade the market had been glutted by culls, and the consumer had been educated to pay cull prices.

Culls Ruin Market

"How could they have avoided this? The answer is so simple that I wonder how the farmers miss it. Pick up the drops. That's all right. But, after they are picked up they should be shipped to the cider mill and the vinegar plant. If there are too many to be unloaded that way dump the balance. They are culls anyway, and should be dumped if they can't be used in making by-products.

"Fair to the consumer? Sure it's fair to the consumer. What policy could be fairer than a system of marketing that would insure him the best at a fair price?

"Last summer I took a load of tomatoes to market. The price I was offered was below cost of production. The temptation was to take the price offered. A little is better than nothing at all. But I sat on the truck and did some figuring. Right there I decided that to take less than cost of production was an economic blunder. I brought the tomatoes home, dumped them, and turned my attention to something else on which I could make a profit. No more economic blunders for me.

Profits Tell Own Story

"No manufacturer would think of selling below the cost of production. If he did he would know that he was on a sharp and short road to bankruptcy. When the farmer learns that same lesson the farm problem will be solved. I've learned it. And my problem is solved. I've got no kick coming."

He slid off the barrel and buttoned up his coat. "That's just one man's opinion of course. But my yearly profits are enough to convince me that I'm on the right track."

He was outside in his truck when the manager of the warehouse stopped beside the boy who was grading eggs. Beside him a mountain of crates were piled. "How are they running?" the manager asked.

The boy shook his head. "Not so good. There's a lot of small ones amongst them."

The manager turned away frowningly. "We shouldn't have to grade the eggs here," he remarked. "That should be done on the farm. The farmers should bring in here only the best and largest eggs. The balance would be small. If he couldn't use them himself he could get rid of them through some other channel. The consumer wants the best. The market can absorb just so many eggs. Why load it up with culls?"

College Basketball Results

Akron 40, Baldwin-Wallace 30.
Alabama 36, Louisiana State 33.
Albright 53, Drexel 34.
Allegheny 31, Grove City 34.
Brigham Young 57, Utah Aggies 34.
Brown 35, Middlebury 34.
Colgate 27, Baltimore 25.
California 36, So. California 30.
Colorado Aggies 22, Colorado Mines 16.
Colorado College 26, Denver 22.
Carleton 25, Cornell C. 12.
Creighton 36, Drake 25.
Duquesne 30, Pittsburgh 29.
DePauw 23, Franklin 18.
Detroit 36, Western Ontario 19.
Dubuque 35, Penn College 33 (overtime).
Eastern Okla. T. 37, Ozarks 28.
Emporia Teachers 30, Haskell 27.
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SUN. AFT., JAN

League Faces Dictatorship Or Democracy

Mussolini and Pilsudski at Opposite Poles in Plans for Reorganization

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Is the League of Nations to be a democracy or a dictatorship?

According to the Italian dictator, Signor Mussolini, the League gives too much power to the small countries. It must be reorganized, he says, on a dictatorial basis so that power rests with those who have the responsibility — namely the world's Big Seven: Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the United States, and, of course, Italy.

To which the dictator of Poland, Marshal Pilsudski, replies that for the past few years power in the League has belonged to a big three: Great Britain, France and—not Italy, but Germany. Look what a mess they have made of things, says Marshal Pilsudski in effect. Is it not time, he asks, that the great powers of the League ceased trying to dictate? Their authority has waned in the past few years and that of the smaller powers has waxed.

Two Rôles to Choose From

The League has failed, the Marshal adds, not because it has been too Wilsonianly democratic but because it has not been democratic enough. Give more power to the small states, and less to the big ones is his slogan.

Thus, in considering its future make-up, the League has two entirely different characters to choose between. It can go back to Woodrow Wilson with Marshal Pilsudski or become the autocrat of the diplomatic breakfast table with the Duce.

Alternatively, of course, if the pull of each of these rôles is so strong that they cancel one another out, the League can stay pretty much as it is—unless the disputants decide to drop the whole show.

So far as the dictatoralists' hand can be assessed at present, there are seven main cards to be played. The trump is a complete reconstruction of the League Council. All the smaller members would be turned out, except perhaps Poland and the Argentine, leaving only Great Britain, France and Italy among the present membership. Then some method would be found to bring back Germany and Japan to the League fold and bring in the U. S. S. R. and the United States.

Separation From Peace Treaties

Card number two is designed to complete the process of putting the smaller states in their place by abolishing the system of equal voting in the Assembly, and by reducing the Assembly's right to deal with matters of primary importance. The third card is a less controversial one involving changes in the system of League procedure so as to speed up business.

The next part of the dictatorialists' hand is concerned with the question of separating the League from the treaties of peace. Thus card number four is to cancel Article 10 of the Covenant in which League members guarantee one another's "territorial integrity and existing political independence." This opens the way to territorial changes in the peace settlement.

Similarly, Article 16, which provides economic and military "sanctions," or penalties, aimed in the first place against any attempt at forcible revision of existing boundaries, is to be drastically amended or dropped altogether.

The League Covenant would also be cut right out of the peace treaties. At present it forms part one of all the settlements with the defeated states except Turkey.

Surrender of Mandates

Finally, comes card number seven by which states with colonial possessions, or lacking certain raw materials, would gain the right to their own supplies. The idea is understood to be that Great Britain and France would either hand over some of their mandated territories to Italy and Germany which have none, or would grant these two countries certain special exploitation rights in these or other suitable areas.

Support for this part of the plan is expected to be general, except from France and England, and provided, of course, that the application of the idea is not restricted to Germany and Italy.

Opponents of the proposal to boost the authority of the great powers in the League, say that what has hitherto held up the work at Geneva, particularly of disarmament, is not meddling by the little states, but the squabblings of the big ones.

Speaking statistically, the only case on record in which a little state has stood in the way of an otherwise unanimous League Council, was once when Persia temporarily opposed the rest. Whereupon the other members passed a resolution binding themselves individually to take the action they were collectively unable to recommend.

Are Big Powers Too Cautious?

Thus, say the democratic Leaguers, the existing unanimity rule is no handicap at all if the majority really want to take some particular line of action. What is needed, they declare, is more of the crusading zeal that animates some of the little states and a good deal less of the "look-fifty-times-before-you-leap" attitude that seems to animate all the big powers.

As to the idea of omitting Article Ten from the Covenant, it is pointed out that Italy would thereby lose the collective guarantee given in that Article to its ownership of the South Tyrol which is mainly peopled by Germans. It is added, moreover, that the Covenant nowhere forbids changes in the existing boundaries. All it does is to guarantee everybody's help against changes being made by force.

The democratic Leaguers admit that the Covenant only empowers the League to "advise the reconsideration" of treaties and boundaries which have become inapplicable, but, they say it is really the business of the states directly concerned to deal with such matters. Moral suasion is permissible—perhaps desirable—from the League, but nothing more. They object to the idea of the League becoming a super-state under the hegemony of the great powers and trying to compel the little states to do what they are told.

Support for Sanctions

Strong opposition is also manifest against the proposal to take the "sanctions" out of the Covenant. Many of the smaller states of Europe have relied on Article 16 and Article 10 of the League Covenant as their chief security against possible attempts to alter the peace settlements by force.

It is because this security has shown signs of cracking that the air of Europe has been so full of the idea of "blocs" in the past few months. To this fact, indeed, diplomatic observers attribute the travels of Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, Dr. Eduard Beneš, Tewfik Rushdi Bey, King Alexander of Yugoslavia and other central European and Balkan statesmen in search of prospective allies.

For all these reasons, the plans of the dictatorialists for the reorganization of the League are certain to face a fierce fire when they are actually brought forward. Most observers say the result of the encounter depends very much on the attitude of Great Britain.

If the British support the dictatorialists, League supporters here believe the League is doomed. But if the British weight goes into the other scale, it is thought that Italy would be prepared to compromise and stay in—because it could not afford to be out of an organization which contained both France and Great Britain.

And if Italy stays in, Germany could not in the long run afford to stay out—or so at any rate, most diplomats here think.

But meanwhile both sides are at their busiest gathering friends and piling up verbal ammunition for the forthcoming diplomatic tussle.

Rise in Negro Literacy

An increase of 6.6 per cent in literacy among Negroes of the United States was achieved between 1920 and 1930, says the Census Bureau.

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For Advance Styles to Fit the Miss and Matron, From Size 11 to 54 at Moderate Prices SHOP AT
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New Merchandise
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57 VARIETIES
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We Deliver
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fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

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Excellent Meat and Sausage
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Underwear for every climate and season. Gloves, Stockings, Socks. Household Linen, Baby Outfits.
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Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 THE HAGUE

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TENERIFFA - MAGASINET
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SOUVENIRS— -—FILIGREE
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MARKTGASSE 29

Photo House
AESCHBACHER
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(Continued)

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Scissors Razors
Plated Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons

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KANALGASSE 36

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WERNLI BISCUITS

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High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONELLE"
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PERMANENT WAVING, MANICURING
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SWITZERLAND

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(Continued)

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Union of South Africa

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OUR SLOGAN—
"Where Good Clothes Cost Less."

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Ladies' High Class Hair-dressing Establishment
WE SPECIALISE IN PERMANENT WAVING and guarantee results.
Expert attendance by fully qualified assistants.
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Daily delivery from Simonstowns Camps Bay
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Union of South Africa

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Corner Delvers and Albert Streets
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Ye Printery in Ye Suburbs
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Best Quality—Lowest Prices
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AUSTRALIA

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Has Now Opened a Salon
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MISS D. WILLIAMS
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266 COLLINS ST.
announces a new smart
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HATS from 1 guinea
FROCKS from 3 guineas
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REASONABLY PRICED
INCLEY
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EST. 1887
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ALSO ALL SUBURBS
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Now! IS THE TIME TO PLANT BULBS
TREES SHRUBS
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MAIL ORDERS FILLED

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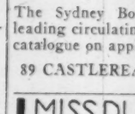

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SYDNEY (Continued)

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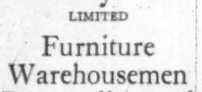

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Daily Features

All Nature

Clover Dodder

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CLOVER DODDER is one of Europe's plants which is not too welcome in its new habitat, the United States. It was introduced along with clover seed imported for sowing American fields. No notice was taken of it at first; but in 1889 Missouri farmers appealed to the United States Department of Agriculture to find out the trouble with their clover crops.

The department found that a twining, yellowish, leafless, rootless plant, with no capacity to manufacture food for itself, attached its suckerlike disks to the host plant, clover, and obtained nourishment through the disks, which quickly develop in lieu of leaves. The lower part of the clover then withered and connection with the root system was lost. The yellow dodder threads, however, moved on to other hosts, and a circular patch of brown clover soon was seen to be disintegrating.

Flowers are white, about a half an inch across, growing in small clusters.

Infested clover fields should be plowed under and replanted for a few years with other crops until all dodder seeds are gone. Sow again with new seed.

Not all of America's dodder came from Europe. There are 21 native species known, all parasitic on various plants. Two other important varieties come from Chile and Ireland, the South American plant being parasitic on alfalfa, and the European, on flax.

In Lighter Vein

LXXX

On his tour of an English district an inspector of city high schools came before a class of girls. He wrote on the blackboard "LXXX." Then, peering over his spectacles at a good-looking girl in the first row, he asked:

"Young lady, I'd like to have you tell me what that means."

"Love and kisses," the girl replied. —*Bee Hive.*

—London Sketch

The Player Who Lost His Ball: "What beats me is how the Scotch came to invent an expensive game like this!"

The Great Mistake

The owner of a cheap watch called to see the watchmaker. The timepiece was sadly in need of repairs.

"The mistake I made, of course," said the owner, "was to drop it on the floor."

"The dropping was not your great mistake," said the jeweler after a quick examination. "Your great mistake was in picking it up."

Aha!

A University of Chicago professor, invited to address a club meeting, chose as his subject, "Need of Education."

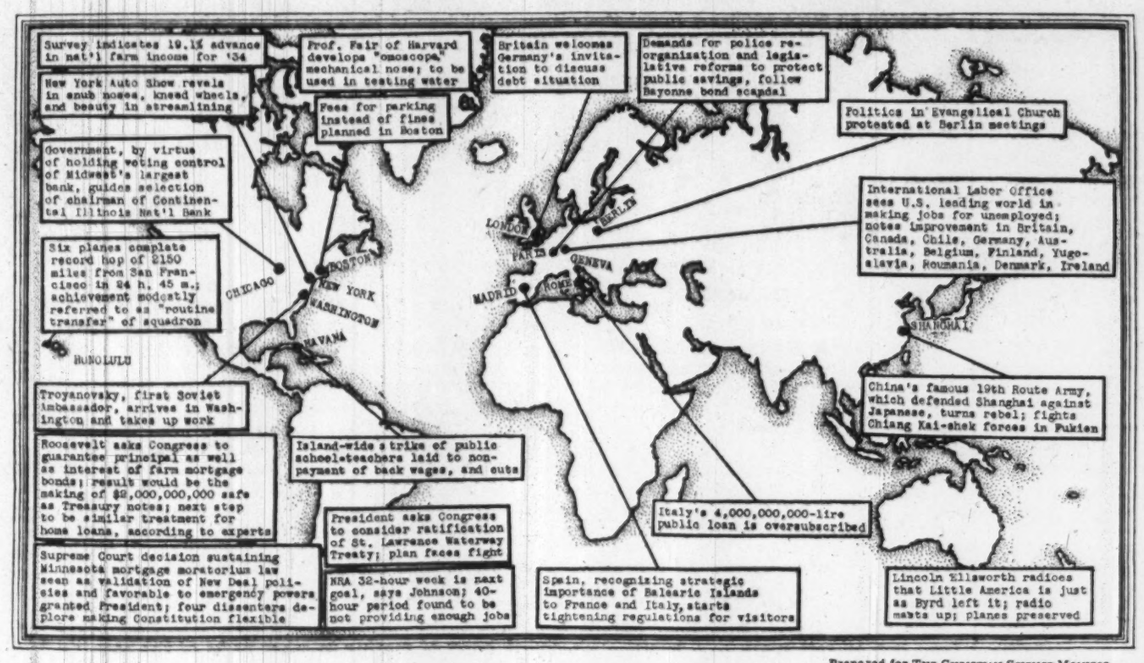
The following day a newspaper headline reported: "Professor's Speech Shows Need of Education." —*Christian Union Herald.*

The Hole

"And what do we mean when we say the whole is greater than any of its parts?" inquired the mathematics teacher.

"A restaurant doughnut," murmured a student, under his breath.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Survey indicates 19.1% advance in nat'l farm income for '34
New York Auto Show revels in snub noses, knead wheels, and beauty in streamlining
Government, by virtue of holding voting control of Midwest's largest bank, guides selection of chairman of Continental Illinois Nat'l Bank
Six planes complete record hop of 2150 miles from San Francisco in 24 h. 45 m.; achievement modestly referred to as "routine transfer" of squadron
Troyanovsky, first Soviet ambassador, arrives in Washington and takes up work
Roosevelt asks Congress to guarantee principal as well as interest of farm mortgage bonds; result would be the making of $2,000,000,000 safe as Treasury notes; next step to be similar treatment for home loans, according to experts
Supreme Court decision sustaining Minnesota mortgage moratorium law seen as validation of New Deal policies and favorable to emergency powers granted President; four dissenters deplore making Constitution flexible
Prof. Fair of Harvard develops "omoscope," mechanical nose; to be used in testing water
Fees for parking instead of fines planned in Boston
Island-wide strike of public school-teachers laid to non-payment of back wages, and cuts
President asks Congress to consider ratification of St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty; plan faces fight
NRA 32-hour week is next goal, says Johnson; 40-hour period found to be not providing enough jobs
Britain welcomes Germany's invitation to discuss debt situation
Demands for police reorganization and legislative reforms to protect public savings, follow Bayonne bond scandal
Politics in Evangelical Church protested at Berlin meetings
International Labor Office sees U.S. leading world in making jobs for unemployed; notes improvement in Britain, Canada, Chile, Germany, Australia, Belgium, Finland, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Denmark, Ireland
China's famous 19th Route Army, which defended Shanghai against Japanese, turns rebel; fights Chiang Kai-shek forces in Fukien
Italy's 4,000,000,000-lire public loan is oversubscribed
Spain, recognizing strategic importance of Balearic Islands to France and Italy, starts tightening regulations for visitors
Lincoln Ellsworth radioes that Little America is just as Byrd left it; radio masts up; planes preserved
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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

Employees' welfare work of the Chicago Tribune has included bowling, golf, dental hygiene, a building and loan plan, etc. The result: more interested workers, better fellowship and reduced labor turnover.

Institutional publicity work and the planning and conducting of publicity programs for social service agencies offer opportunity for men and women who have had training and experience in journalism.

The Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers sold nearly $9,000,000 worth of bonds in a few days in 1928.

The Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Inc., was established in 1916.

"Problems of Newspaper Publishing" by Buford O. Brown, 1929, Harper and Brothers, New York and London, deals with newspaper location, financing, equipment, production, circulation, income, advertising, etc.

The "country weekly" depends on job printing to add to income from circulation and advertising.

A city may be injured by a newspaper but it cannot be "libeled."

"All written words which expose the plaintiff to hatred, contempt, ridicule, or obloquy, which tend to injure him in his profession or trade or cause him to be shunned or avoided by his neighbors, are libelous," declares William B. Odgers, "Libel and Slander," 1911.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

221

The two flowers said the botanist both seem to be identically the same in appearance insofar as shape, form and color goes, but if one studies them careful he will see quite a number of differences, so that they would no longer be fooled by them

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Brevities

Ohio State Journal: Another profession that seems to have disappeared during the last four years is that of efficiency expert.

Rochester Times-Union: Maybe some day a radio announcer will skip a cog and really tell his audience just what he thinks about the program he is about to announce.

Boston Herald: Probably the color movies will have the success that one producer foresees when the public gets tired of the off-color ones.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TO AN honest mind the best perquisites of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good.—ADDISON.

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Blessed—In I Chron. 29:10 this word appears twice; first as a verb (sounded as one syllable), second as a participial adjective (two syllables).

Eternal—The first *e* is sounded as in create. Avoid the short *i* or short *e* sound.

Nehemiah—*Ne-he-mi'-a* (secondary stress on first syllable); not *Ne-a-mi'-a.*

Jairus—Preferably *Jay'-ih-rus* (*a* long, *i* short, *u* clipped).

Evil—*E'-v'l*, not *e'-vil.*

Metaphysically, scientifically—End them *-kal-ly*, not *-kly.*

Resources—Accent the second syllable.

Divest—*Dih-vest'.*

"Colossians iii:4"—*Ko-losh'-th-anz three, four.*

Corinthians—*Ko-rin'-thih-anz.*

"Hear, O Israel; the Lord our God is one Lord" (Mark 12:29)—The quotation is, of course, from Deuteronomy 6:4, but in both passages the words of the original can be literally rendered in various different ways. Thus in Mark, the Revised Version has: "The Lord our God, the Lord is one"; while the margin of the same version suggests: "The Lord is our God; the Lord is one."

"Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils" (Isa. 2:22)—Moffatt suggests the translation: "Put no more trust in man, with his mere breath of life; of what account is he?"; and Smith: "Cease trusting man in whose nostrils is breath."

"He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down" (Job 14:2)—The Hebrew word rendered "is cut down" is more literally "fades or withers" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon," p. 570). Hence Moffatt renders simply: "He flowers and fades"; while Smith has: "Like a blossom he comes forth and is withered"; and Kent: "He springs up like a flower, then withers."

The Septuagint gives an interesting translation of this and the preceding verse: "For a mortal born of a woman is short-lived and full of wrath. Or he falls like a flower that has bloomed; and he departs like a shadow and cannot continue."

"All the glory of man as the flower of grass" (I Peter 1:24)—Evidently, Peter is here quoting from the Septuagint of Isaiah 40:6, 8; but the reference in the Hebrew, as in our King James Version, is to "the flower of the field." The "glory" of such flowers, which in the Way-shower's eyes transcended the glory of Solomon's royal robes (Matt. 6:29), is still to be seen among the "lilies of the field"—the brilliant anemones, tulips, and poppies of Palestine.

In commenting on the passage in I Peter, Dr. F. J. A. Hort says: "Doubtless not the inconspicuous flowers of the grasses are meant, but the bright flowers which grow among the grass and seem to the eye to belong to it." This suggestion is supported by the fact that in the best manuscripts, the word "thereof" does not occur in the second half of the verse; and the original can be rendered: "the grass withers, the flower falls away." (Cf. Stanley: "Sinai and Palestine," p. 139; and Bigg: "Commentary on I Peter," p. 124.)

"Though our outward man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day" (II Cor. 4:16)—A more literal rendering would be: "Though our outward man is being destroyed, yet our inward (man) is being renewed day by day." Thus Goodspeed has: "Though my outer nature is wasting away, my inner is being renewed every day," (See: Abbott-Smith: "Lexicon of the New Testament.")

"Thou hast shewed . . . great mercy (I Kings 3:6)—The Hebrew noun here rendered "mercy" is *chesed*, a word which it is hard to translate adequately by any single English term, for it includes the ideas of "goodness, kindness, mercy, loving-kindness" (Brown, etc., *op. cit.*, p. 338) besides "love, good-will, favor, grace, and beauty" (Fonolexika: Hebrew Dictionary, p. 104).

"An understanding heart" (1 Kings 3:9, 12)—In verse 9, this represents the Hebrew *lev shomea*, literally "a hearing heart." Compare: "an attentive mind" (Smith) and "a thoughtful mind" (Moffatt). In verse 12, the phrase in the original is *lev nabon*, literally "an understanding heart," as in the Authorized Version, or, as Smith suggests, "a discerning mind."

"Health to all their flesh" (Prov. 4:22)—The Hebrew word *marpe*, translated "health," can also be rendered "healing or cure" (Brown, etc., *op. cit.*, p. 951). Kent suggests: "healing to all their being"; and Moffatt: "health to all their being."

A literal translation of the passage as given in the Septuagint would be: "healing to all flesh"; and since the phrase "all flesh" was regularly used as an idiomatic expression for "all living beings, or mankind," we are justified in rendering: "healing to all mankind."

"Keep thy heart with all diligence" (Prov. 4:23)—A more literal rendering of the Hebrew would be "watch over your heart more than all that you guard." Hence Moffat renders: "Guard above all things, guard your inner self."

"The street that was before the water gate" (Neh. 8:1)—The Hebrew word *rechob* means literally "a broad, open place, or plaza"; hence Smith and the Revised Version render: "broad place"; and Moffatt: "open space." "It is generally supposed that this 'broad place' lay between the Southeast precinct of the temple and the Eastern wall" of Jerusalem (Ryle: "Ezra and Nehemiah," p. 238); while the "water gate" apparently received its name from the fact that through it the water-carriers passed on their way to and from "the Virgin's Spring" or "Spring of Gihon," situated outside the city wall.

"So they read in the book in the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading" (Neh. 8:8)—The motto of this department!

The term rendered "distinctly," incidentally, can also be translated "with interpretation" (Revised Version). Some scholars contend that even at this period (in the fifth century B. C.) Hebrew was virtually a dead language and that this passage has reference to interpretation into the colloquial Aramaic for the benefit of the common people. Hence Moffatt's rendering: "They read from the book of the law of God, translating as they went and explaining the meaning so that people understood what was read."

"Nehemiah, which is the Tirshatha" (Neh. 8:9)—Judah at this period was under the rule of Persia, and Nehemiah had been appointed Tirshatha or "governor" of the district. In Nehemiah 12:26 he is referred to in our King James Version as "the governor," but a different term, *Pechah*, is used in the original. The variation is explained by the fact that *Pechah* was the Babylonian title, and *Tirshatha*, the Persian, for a local or provincial governor.

Sound "Tirshatha" preferably *Ter-shay'-tha* (*e* as in maker, first *a* as in ace, second as in sofa).

"Set your affection on things above" (Col. 3:2)—The verb *phroneite*, translated "set your affection on," means literally "mind"; hence Moffat's rendering: "mind what is above"; and that of Weymouth: "Give your minds to the things that are above".

"When Christ, who is our life, shall appear" (Col. 3:4)—It is of interest to note that the translation "be manifested" gives a more literal rendering of the Greek, and is supported by the American Revised Version.

"Quickeneth" (John 5:21)—The verb "quickens" is of course used here in the sense of "to make alive"; and when thus understood, it is a literal rendering of the Greek.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Door Varnisher

ONE young man here earns a modest but fairly steady income by soliciting jobs revarnishing hardwood front doors. He goes from door to door carrying a can of varnish and the needed accessories. The work brings in from $2 to $3 a day.

J. J. W.

The 'Early Bird'

BY RISING at 4 a.m., a high school boy is enabled to fire the furnaces in 10 houses of his neighborhood. He also looks after the fires in the evenings, and takes the ashes out, so that the owners need only attend to them occasionally during the day. By his early attention to the heating plants, the families find their houses warm on rising. He receives a monthly fee from each for his services.

Miss A. C. H.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Mother Love

(Adelaide News)

Adelaide, S. Aust.

WE HAVE all heard of the strong maternal instinct in animals. Here is a story illustrating it which takes some beating. It used to be told by the late Mr. M. B. Ive when he was general manager of the Beltana Pastoral Co.:

During January, 1899, the Mookwarrina Well Hut on Murnpeowie Station was uninhabited, the pumping being attended to by a boundary rider stationed at Inako Well, seven miles distant.

When the Mookwarrina Hut was closed a cat, tabby color, with sandy hairs intermingled, was left as sole occupant. At the close of January she gave birth to three kittens. The Inako engine driver saw them just after birth. A fortnight later the mother cat was seen at Inako. Next morning it had disappeared, only to arrive again early in the morning, two days after its exit from Inako, with three kittens in a deplorable condition. Two survived, however.

It is evident that the mother purposely visited Inako to ascertain if it was inhabited (prior to going to Mookwarrina Well she had lived at Inako), and finding it was, returned to her family and at once entered upon the severe task of carrying her offspring to Inako.

From tracks observable in the sand it was concluded that she would carry one kitten about 50 yards, then return for Nos. 2 and 3, thus the distance she traveled to effect her purpose, leaving out the trip of 14 miles she originally made to find if Inako was occupied, was 42 miles. She was very tender-footed after the task. The thermometer was registering about 104 in the shade at the time.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Violates the NRA?

A crab apple tree in Chico, Calif., after producing a good crop in June, bloomed again in July and bore a second crop.

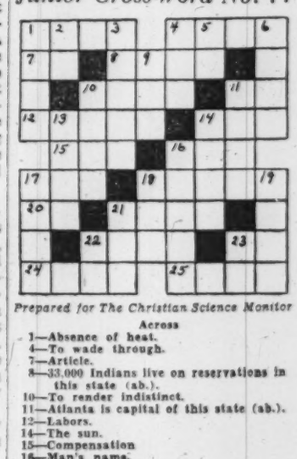
Unusual Spring

Moon-Tide spring on the slope of Mt. Zircon, near Rumford, Me., is so called because it increases its flow 18 gallons during a full moon.

Tracks

In the state of Pennsylvania alone there is sufficient steam railroad trackage to encircle the globe and leave about 4000 miles for sidings.

Junior Cross-Word No. 77



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Absence of heat.
4—To wade through.
7—Article.
8—33,000 Indians live on reservations in this state (ab.).
10—To render indistinct.
11—Atlanta is capital of this state (ab.).
12—Labors.
14—The sun.
15—Compensation
16—Man's name.
17—Possesses.
18—Contains.
20—Nickname for Albert.
21—A repast.
22—Articulate sound expressing an idea.
23—Honduras is on this continent (ab.).
24—Sketched.
25—In a short time.

Down

1—A carriage
2—Upon.
3—To linger.
4—Evergreen tree.
5—Measure of weight (ab.).
6—Face of a clock.
9—Native of U. S. S. R. (ab.).
10—Crosswise.
11—Wholesome.
13—Birthstone for October.
14—To give in exchange for money.
16—To encumber (pl.).
17—Measure of four inches.
18—Pronoun.
19—Short space of time.
21—To cut down.
22—You and I.
23—Not any.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Time to Retire*

By CARMACK

Today I was watching Betty Ann put one of her big dolls to bed—
Suddenly she took the doll up and grabbed hold of me—
I wiggled my tail and said—"What are you trying to do—put me to bed?"—
Sure enough she was, and when I found out how comfortable it was I didn't object a bit—
At least not until she began to pile a lot of blankets on me, and then it wasn't so good—No sir—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1934

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Has NRA Failed?

HAS America's experiment with industrial control broken down? The fact that President Roosevelt is plainly transferring most of the recovery eggs from NRA to other baskets and especially to the Civil Works Administration under the $10,000,000,000 spending program, has caused Americans to ask this question with fresh urgency. On Thursday three answers were given—one by the Consumers Advisory Board, one by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, and one by Henry Ford—none of them conclusive, but all together very illuminative as to what has been happening to NRA.

Disclosure of long-awaited reports by the Consumers Advisory Board shows that workers' earnings have failed to keep up with rising living costs. Meanwhile General Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, declares that a shorter work week, probably one of 32 hours, will have to be adopted throughout industry. Together these two answers strongly indicate that NRA has fallen far short of what was expected of it as a spur to business.

* * *

NRA had two main purposes: 1. To stabilize production and end unfair competition. 2. To provide employment and raise buying power. The first objective has been in great measure attained. Indeed, the question today is whether it has not been so much exceeded as to block the way to the second goal. For here we have an official agency designed to protect consumers declaring flatly that price-fixing facilities afforded by the codes have been so greedily used as to more than offset any wage increases. And General Johnson's shorter-week plans confirm the implications of the fact that in seven weeks CWA has given work to more people than NRA employed in seven months. They mean that NRA has become, on the employment side, little more than a share-the-work enterprise which must resort to a still shorter week if it is to spread work farther.

This spreading may cut down the number of those wholly unemployed but it holds no assurance of increasing the total wage fund. It may pick up some of the burden the Government expects to drop when CWA spending tapers off, yet national income is not enhanced merely by giving two men pay for half a day instead of a full day's pay to one. Thus the chief hope in NRA as a recovery effort fades. It fades largely because employers, with few exceptions, could not or would not take from their own pockets the amounts needed to give buying power the desired advantage over productive power. Some firms and some trades have lifted wages faster than prices, but on the whole the effort has failed.

This explanation of failure is supported in the third estimate of NRA—the rather surprising statement of Henry Ford to the New York Times. For while this most notable of all holdouts against the codes now hails NRA as a step toward an era of justice and plenty, he criticizes it for not going far enough and declares emphatically:

> The NRA hasn't tackled the fundamentals yet; there has been too much selfishness in the support of it.

Apparently Mr. Ford believes that NRA has been captured by adherents of the "old deal," obsessed by prices and profits and unable to see that "the object of living is work, experience, happiness." He says they have attempted to use NRA to squeeze out independents and have failed to raise wages enough to enhance purchasing power.

* * *

This interview does not explain why Mr. Ford, already ahead of the codes in his wages and hours, did not sign up and give NRA his moral support when it was most needed. It gives little hint as to which portions of NRA are favored by the motor manufacturer or why he expects that as the Administration program develops he will be found one of its stanchest friends. For it would seem that the part of NRA which might naturally appeal most to Mr. Ford, its drive for higher wages, has been pretty well sidetracked already. Indeed, his own testimony corroborates the figures of the Consumers Advisory Board and the evidence of a host of less expert witnesses in establishing the fact that short-sighted selfishness is rapidly scuttling the recovery side of NRA.

Yet on the reform side much can be salvaged. The nation may preserve the ban on child labor and sweatshops, industry may continue the purification of business practices and prevent a return of cutthroat competition, labor may save the right to collective bargaining and some governmental policing of that right. In fact, the failure of one half of NRA to bring quick recovery may give time for the consolidation of reforms under the other half.

The danger is that when recovery comes salutary discipline will be discarded. The hope is that reforms will become so imbedded in a better understanding of the moral and economic interdependence which in the world of modern business makes every man to some extent his brother's keeper that recovery can be placed on more enduring foundations than selfishness and materialism have ever provided.

Burned Letters Kindle Curiosity

CHRONICLES of politics are all too full of the kind of operator who insists that all transactions be made in currency rather than checks, since such dealings leave no record. This is the sinister analogy that rises out of testimony before a Senate investigating committee to the effect that large files of personal and departmental correspondence of the former United States Postmaster-General were burned at his order before leaving office last March.

Mr. Walter F. Brown, the official concerned, declares that "no official correspondence" from his files was destroyed; and conclusions should not be drawn in regard to the facts until he has had full opportunity to clear up the imputations.

Nevertheless, the proposition that official correspondence is the property of the Government and of the people, not of the individual in office, is so plain as hardly to require comment. As in the case of the current controversy regarding air mail contracts, the people are entitled to have preserved the full record of the handling of their business.

The very assertion that such records have been burned sets spark to a legitimate public curiosity as to just what took place in the letting of the air mail contracts in question. Certainly if the further testimony of witnesses is true that the former Postmaster-General acted as a sort of tsar of the incipient aviation industry, laying out the air mail map and the bidding specifications with particular companies in view, allotting routes in accordance with prior arrangements rather than according to the bids, then the plain intentions of the congressional act and presumably the wishes of the general public were thrown to the winds.

Americans certainly hoped when the Teapot Dome scandal was more or less mopped up that shady practices had passed from the national capital for at least a political generation. But the disclosures affecting the Shipping Board and now the air mail may assuage the regret of some at the change of Administration last year. They whisper the moral that is shouted by the Bayonne Credit Municipal embezzlement in France—official integrity is the keystone of a republic.

Democratic party leadership, through Senator Black's committee, will do well to go thoroughly into whatever hints there may be of misdoing in a previous Administration. This same leadership, however, is equally or still more responsible to see that the almost unprecedented spendings of the emergency recovery program are conducted with absolute probity and fairness. The people have not only a right to know how their money has been spent, but to know how it is being spent.

Militarism on the Campus

STUDENTS' objections to compulsory military training in American colleges probably will not effect any speedy modification of War Department or university policies. But they are serving an important purpose nevertheless—that of bringing to the attention of parents and the public generally the extent to which militarism is seeking to influence education in the United States.

Seven students at Ohio State University were suspended Thursday because of their refusal to accept military training. A recent case of a conscientious objector at the University of Maryland attracted wide attention when finally a court decision was rendered against the objecting student. In other states numerous disputes have arisen between students and university administrations but without shaking perceptibly the institution of compulsory military drill.

It can hardly be said that the persistence of this feature of education is due to fears for the national safety of the United States, or to imperialistic ambition. In the United States, sometimes described as one of the most pacific of nations, the extent to which militarism has succeeded in influencing education is known to comparatively few citizens.

A Committee on Military Training, with offices in Bible House, Astor Place, New York City, a few years ago published a pamphlet on military training in schools and colleges of the United States. The foreword was signed by fifty prominent Americans, Miss Jane Addams, Senator William E. Borah, Prof. John Dewey being among them. It began:

> Mr. Lane's account of the extent of military training will, we think, come as a surprise to many Americans. His conclusions are so well founded on facts that they do not need recommendation from anyone.

The pamphlet asserted that military training was "confronting the young men of the United States on a scale never before reached"; that, encouraged by the War Department, it was becoming a prominent part of the education offered by civilian schools and colleges, and that the purpose of this training was "to make soldiers." Frequent reports of disputes between students and college administrators over compulsory military drill indicate that the pressure has not abated.

Why, it may be asked, are some university executives so zealous in guarding this department of school activity? Certainly many educators have spoken against military training. Consideration of the advantages a college may enjoy through promoting it evidently has often outweighed consideration of the purpose of this training and of the portent of efforts to extend it in American education. Institutions whose military training and morale is most approved by the War Department are singled out for "distinguished rating." And in many cases by providing monetary compensation for time spent in drill, government funds actually encourage prospective students to choose institutions which promote or require military training.

The case is not against all military training. That which is optional may serve a useful purpose. But there is a clear case against aggressive military policies in education, which might force militarism upon large numbers of young men seeking to better themselves through college work. The public, and certainly parents, owe it to America's college students, and to its children of high school age who may soon be facing the question of compulsory military training, to inform themselves on this subject. Such knowledge is essential both to restricting military training to safe proportions and to preserving whatever benefits it may have.

Russia Holds to Its Far East

DISTINCT international significance is seen in the recent decree of the Soviet Government guaranteeing certain advantages to workers and peasants, state employees and soldiers in the Russian Far East. Under the terms of this decree wage and salary increases are prescribed for city dwellers in that part of the Soviet Union; while peasants are exempted from the burdensome grain tax for ten years if they belong to collective farms, for five years if they have individual homesteads.

Ever since Japan established what amounts to a protectorate over Manchuria, the vast, sparsely populated Russian Maritime Province on the Pacific which forms the hinterland for Vladivostok has been in an exposed position. The military defenses of this part of the Soviet Union have been greatly strengthened. At the same time the possibility that the Soviet Far East might be a theater of conflict has acted as a deterrent to new settlement and has caused some inhabitants to consider the advisability of moving to other parts of the country.

The new decree is clearly designed both to counteract this tendency and to stimulate additional migration. Along with this effort to attract peasant settlers there is a special effort to recruit Jewish colonists for the Biro-Bidjan Region on the Amur River, which is expected to have the status of a Jewish national region or republic. Immediately after the promulgation of the decree the Soviet press reported a "wave of pledges" among workers and employees in the Far East to remain at their posts for definite terms of years, which may somewhat resemble a civil mobilization.

The significance of all this is clear. The Soviet Union is determined to keep a firm hold on the Maritime Province, which now inserts itself as a wedge into Japan's new continental empire. The purpose of the decree is to increase as rapidly as possible the human and material reserves in the immediate rear of the numerous and powerfully equipped Far Eastern Army.

The Casual Day

To T. H., Playing

Long after the fingers have finished,
Long after the sound is hushed,
This room will be full of music
Though never a key is brushed.

At the outset we would have it understood that we can't do anything toward getting a mortgage renewed or getting a loan on a vacant lot or on worthless stocks and bonds. That understood, we feel safe in saying we are the friend of a friend of a bank director, and therefore have been handed "The New Bank Code for 1934," which the B. D. handed to our friend.

The code is for customers. It goes like this:

1. Entering bank:	
Front door	$ .50
Side door	.25
2. Speaking out of turn:	
To president	1.00
To cashier	.50
To any assistant cashier	.25
To any vice-president	no charge
3. Asking for balance	1.00
4. Arguing over amount of balance:	
In civil manner	.50
In quarrelsome manner:	
First time	2.50
Thereafter	5.00
5. For keeping president from golf game	100.00

The code does not specify that it will be applied to the small depositors, perhaps because the banking code just scrapped by General Johnson is suspected by some to have floundered on such a discrimination. If the Forgotten Man is to continue a valuable legend, it is obvious he must not be so well remembered by the banks.

But that is only part of the story. And what may be the bigger part is that bank officials suddenly realized that they had become pretty small depositors themselves, and that with the banking business what it is, they wouldn't be able to pay the new charges on their own accounts.

An Indiana Senator has expressed doubt about Mr. William C. Bullitt's qualifications for the post of Ambassador from the U. S. A. to the U. S. S. R. What *are* the requirements of such a job? The same Senator holds the opinion that the new relations between these countries may, because of Japanese-Soviet friction, jeopardize the peace of the United States. One of the qualifications of an Ambassador—and perhaps of a Senator—should be the ability to distinguish between recognition of a country and alliance with it.

"The manifestants who came were about 1000 young royalists shouting against corruption in the same way that their ancestors had shouted against corruption when the Republic was founded." And the report of this demonstration in Paris, which resulted from the Stavisky financial scandal, continues: "Some of them placed bombcaps on trolley tracks." In the other revolution, if we are not mistaken, the participants merely placed mobcaps on their own heads.

The United States Navy fliers were not carrying coals to Newcastle; merely pineapple to Hawaii—as emergency rations.

"Drastic Bilil Prepared to End Slot Machines."—*New York headline.*

If they must be so drastic about it, why not "bilill?"

* * *

And of course, it might be worth a couple more l's to help prevent the machine age from becoming a slot machine age.

* * *

Under this bill, drafted by New York's Society for the Prevention of Crime, possession of a slot machine would be evidence of guilt. This is not the case at present. But some people evidently are beginning to suspect that slot machines are not valued chiefly as ornaments for the shops in which they are located.

Things That Are Different

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

(The Monitor's European Editorial Correspondent is now in the United States on a lecture tour.)

"THEY order these things better in France," declared Laurence Sterne in his "Sentimental Journey." But why better? Let us say differently. The true lesson of travel is not that one country is better than another but that it is different:

* * *

Friendly Familiarity: I like the friendly familiarity which one often encounters in the United States. There is no lack of proper respect for human dignity but it is sometimes expressed with disconcerting, egalitarian downrightness.

When I landed in New York I went straight to my hotel. I went straight to bed. Presently I was rung up and informed that my trunk was downstairs. Should it be sent to my room? I answered in the affirmative.

Presently the Irish porter came in, saw me lying in bed, and with hearty effusiveness greeted me:

"Well, I hope you're feeling better now, boss!"

* * *

Seizing Opportunity: It will be a long time, if ever, before there is a class consciousness in the United States as there is in every European country. For the opportunities of rising, if not for the individual, at any rate for his children, are considerable.

My taxi-driver was, as usual, confidential.

"We're not making much now. Three dollars a day is about all. And the kid has to be kept at her studies."

"The kid?"

"Yes, she's eighteen now. She's studying law. That's a good profession, isn't it? She's going to do better than her dad. The worst of it is she studies too hard. I've got to go into her room every night and take away the bulbs. 'You better get some sleep,' I say, and she answers, 'O. K., dad.' If I didn't she'd be studying till morning."

* * *

Colored Lights: Nowhere else have I seen so many colored lights. Around Gramercy Park there were more than a score of Christmas trees, all brilliantly illuminated. In the restaurants and in the hotels they were a constant decoration.

Outdoors, as well as indoors. They stood in the porches and at the street corners. And wherever I went they made of New York a fantastic and fairy city. Snow piled up white in icy drifts, and was lit up by a thousand green and red and yellow lamps.

Then in the windows of each floor were festoons of lamps. There were hundreds of them from the ground to the roofs. They composed an urban phantasmagoria. Every house was a Broadway in miniature.

I was driven out from the city of Boston, which was equally gay with myriad colored lamps, to the countryside, right into the woods of Massachusetts. All along the road we kept within sight of strings of lights in the front windows, shining out on the frosty way. They accompanied us like an orchestra of color. They cheered the winter ride, warmed us and exhilarated us like flags flying.

"It's good for the electrical companies," said my companion.

"It's good for our eyes and for our hearts," I replied.

* * *

The Melting-Pot: On Fourteenth Street there was a motley crowd of humanity. In the immense cafeteria, built of iron and glass, there were men and women whose European origins, exceedingly varied, were conspicuous.

One was reading a German newspaper, another an Italian publication, and I noticed a Yiddish sheet.

"New York is still a melting-pot," said my guide, "but the next generation will be thoroughly American."

My manicurist was a Yugoslav girl who had come all the way across Europe and across the Atlantic, and had taken out naturalization papers.

She spoke with a mixture of foreign words, and her accent was foreign.

"You are not a New Yorker," she remarked. "You speak English too well."

I dare not repeat this remark to my New York friends.

* * *

Optimism: Optimism is not enough, but it certainly helps. In all the conversations with newspaper editors, with business men, with bankers, I was struck by their belief in the turning tide.

"A year ago we were plunged in gloom and utterly dejected. Today we know that something good is happening. We don't see just where we are coming out, but we are convinced that the worst is past."

"And Roosevelt?"

"He would be elected by a bigger majority today if it were possible to hold the election over again. That doesn't mean there's complete approval. Criticism is not stifled, nor should it be. But he's doing things, and the country wishes him success."

We sat round a log fire. Somebody threw acid on the flames which turned blue and red. Then it was proposed we should speed the parting year and welcome the new year, in a series of testimonies.

Everybody expressed gratitude for something which had come in 1933. Everybody expressed hopefulness in the prospects of 1934.

Nobody was discouraged. The best is yet to be.

Foochow, Little Known Capital of a Seaside Province

By WILBUR T. GRACEY

Former American Consul at Foochow

IN A VALLEY, completely surrounded by high hills, lies this capital of Fukien Province in China, against which the Chinese Nationalists are making their latest drive. Thirty miles from the sea, on the northern bank of the Min River, is a large ampitheater of vivid living green—rice fields, colorful as Chinese jade—with a wall of 3000-foot mountains towering in a complete circle—dominated by Kushan, 4000 feet high, on top of which crouches an ancient Buddhist monastery, watching the lives of petty men that swarm like ants over the stone-paved footpaths between the living green.

The river is brown and turgid, and almost invisible in the heat-haze that hovers over the paddy fields. Lost among the fields, surrounded by a thirty-foot wall of gray granite, Foochow, with its population of a million, spreads over a five-mile circle. It is three miles from the river bank, with a long rat-tail of buildings connecting it with the wharves—a street of one-story shops, tile-roofed, open-fronted, displaying their colorful wares to the casual passer-by. The street is "long like a snake, wicked like a snake, a snake basking against a hot wall."

Where it joins the river bank a great stone bridge, a thousand feet in length, crosses the water—"The Bridge of Ten Thousand Ages" with thirty piers, built of great blocks of granite five feet square and thirty feet in length, erected before the Christian era, and giving access to the island of Nantai (The Southern Suburb) where the American missionaries and business men of various nationalities reside.

Nantai, while it has never acquired the rights of an international settlement, is largely governed by the foreign community resident therein. They build the roads, have their own police force, their palatial residences—each hidden behind its nine-foot-high compound wall—with massive gates, behind which gate-keepers lurk to keep out anyone that has no business with "the master."

The river Min is not navigable for steamers above Pagoda Anchorage, ten miles below the city, but launches and small boats, drawing not more than eight feet, can make their way over the sandbars at high tide and anchor below the bridge. Here one of Uncle Sam's destroyers now lies, protecting the 145 American missionaries and business men, and representatives of other nationalities who have their tea and other businesses in this oldest of the Treaty Ports opened to trade in China.

Here the foreign residents have their fine homes, beautiful sub-tropical gardens, filled with lyches, bamboos and mango trees and a wealth of colorful flowers. This settlement in 80 years has become one of the cleanest and best regulated settlements in all China.

Across the long bridge, and at the end of the rat-tail street—three and a half miles from the foreign settlement—the great city sprawls, its seven gates closed nightly when the candle goes out. At dusk a red Chinese tallow dip is lighted in a niche in each of the gateways, and when it burns to the end and flickers away, the city gates are closed and no man or beast can enter or leave the city until dawn.

The city, whose tile roofs nearly meet across five-foot streets, is without water supply. From dawn to dark a stream of coolies carrying pails of water on bamboos slung across their shoulders form a steady line from river to city. There are no sewers, and daily a second stream of men carrying pails of night soil, also in open buckets slung on shoulder poles, wend their way toward the rice fields and vegetable gardens without the walls.

The only means of communication with the world is the river Min, which 60 miles above Foochow winds through mountain gorges, over turbulent rapids where no steamer can ply, and where two-foot-deep rapid boats are the only transport that can be used. These boats, 50 feet in length and 10 feet wide, are manned by crews of from 20 to 30 men that tow them by hand, with long bamboo hawsers, up the rapids, taking three weeks to travel 30 miles from the foot of the rapids to Yen ping. They come down in three days.

Foochow has always been famous as one of the great tea ports. With a language all its own, manufacturer of the finest lacquerware in the world, soapstone ornaments and the queer twisted banyan root figures that one sees in Chinese shops, Foochow, now the center of military strife, has for centuries pursued a quiet, uneventful life, out of touch with the modern world, unaffected by so-called civilization.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Indian Progress

IT IS too early to appraise the New Deal's Indian Bureau reforms, but the first report of Indian Commissioner John Collier to Secretary of the Interior Ickes gives a decided impression of leadership in the right direction.

Unemployment among Indians is being tackled through a $13,000,000 public works program under which jobless Indians are put to work building schools and hospitals, conserving forests and fighting erosion. The Indian boarding school evil is decidedly on the wane, with only 13,600 children in these schools, compared with 22,000 a year ago. More and more Indians are being employed on Indian affairs. Tribal self-determination, instead of being crushed, is being encouraged. The integrity of a once-noble civilization is being respected, its arts and religion conserved.

The righting of ancient economic wrongs awaits a legal overhauling by Congress. And particularly the vicious allotment system must go . . .—*Pittsburgh Press.*

International Agreement Requisite

SOME things cannot be done merely by voting to do them. "Free silver," in the sense meant by its advocates, is one of them. They mean the free and unlimited coinage of silver, at a fixed ratio with gold, by the United States alone.

None of these conditions could be met, even if we were unanimously resolved to do so and passed a law to that effect. The "free" coinage of two metals would mean not bimetallism but monometallism, on whichever metal was the cheaper. Keeping both in circulation by coinage at a fixed ratio is impossible unless by international agreement on that ratio, and unless coins of whichever is the cheaper metal, whether permanently or temporarily, are redeemable at their full face value in coin of the dearer metal. . . .

The "free silver bloc," now agitating for action by Congress, is up against something more unyielding than even a presidential veto. That is natural, self-operating law.

Silver, to be sure, can be and should be brought back into larger monetary use. There are ways in which this can be done. If Congress will do it these ways, it will get it.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

America's Biggest Tax

BETWEEN 1921 and 1926, but 3 1-3 per cent of all persons arrested for felonies were convicted and sentenced.

Only 1500 out of 50,000 tried for crimes were found guilty.

Crime costs Uncle Sam $43,000,000 daily.

The burden upon the taxpayer is enormous and nothing constructive comes of it. When every man, woman and child in the country pays 35 cents daily each for crime, it becomes a personal matter. Even if invisible, it is our biggest single tax item.

This is not merely a problem for the police and the courts, but the public. Officials may be lax, but they are usually as alert as public opinion.

We rail at the deficiencies of our elected officers. And [illegible] *Angeles Times.*